THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 33. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

D. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annovance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE REGISTRY LAW AGAIN.

The Status of Lodgers in Private Boarding-Houses—A Decision by the Court of Common Pleas.

On Tuesday last we noted the application made by John C. Smith, a native of this State, and a resident of this city for twenty-seven years, for a mandamus against the assessors of the Fifth ward compelling them to assess him as a private resident, according to the new Registry law, which was opposed on the ground that, though the house in which he lived, southeast corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, was a private boarding-house, yet the lower story of it was used as a tavern, which circumstance deprived him of the right to be placed upon this list. The question was argued by Mr Sellers for the petitioner and Mr. Dropsie for the assessors, and Judge Brewster, having been enabled to consult only Judge Allison, who concurred in his views, this morning delivered the following opinion:—

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. Commonwealth ex relatione John C. Smith vs. George Cancannon and Hector Williams.

OPINION BY JUDGE BREWSTER.

This is an application for an alternative mandamus. Regularly, the writ should issue and the defendants demur, plead, or answer. Counsel have, however, argued it as if a demurrer had been filed, and as they are anxious for a speedy decision, we have considered the question without regard to the form in which it has been presented.

The relator avers that he is a citizen, that he boards and lodges with Joseph Garwood, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, and that the assessors have refused to insert his name on the division transcript because the lower story of the boarding-house is occupied as a tavern, which, it is alleged, is not connected in any way with the rest of the building. He therefore claims that he is a "private resident, actually residing with a private housekeeper," and as such clearly entitled to registration under the second clause of the twenty-seventh section of the act approved April 17, 1869, commonly called the Registry law.

The relator further argues that he is not within the prohibition of the third clause of said section which excludes from registration the persons "boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house, or restaurant." It is evident that the question presented is of great practical importance in the execution of this law, for if we hold that a man residing in a private boarding-house cannot be placed upon the division transcript, we shall certainly subject a very numerous and respectable class of citizens to serious inconvenience. I do not see why the proprietor of a private boarding-house is not a private housekeeper. Shall we say that the house is not private because the head of the family boards his son, and if taking a relative to board does not change the character of a private house, is it affected by receiving a stranger as a lodger? It will hardly be contended that it is any the less a private house because it contains one such person; and the moment that is admitted there is an end of this difficulty, for we cannot draw the line and say one, two, or six persons may lodge in a house and it still be *private*, but that the moment it receives seven it becomes a *public* house. The true distinction is perfectly well understood. The public house is for the entertainment of all who come lawfully and pay regularly. The boarding-house is for the accommodation only of those who are accepted as guests by the proprietor. Such an establishment is as much a private house as if there were no boarders. The learned draftsman of this statute evidently so thought, for the boarding-house included by the third clause is the sailors' boarding-house. Other boarding-houses are untouched by the prohibition.

It seems to be very clear that when the Legislature excluded only the residents of sailors' boarding-houses, they did not intend to interfere with the occupants of other boarding-houses. I do not refer in this connection to the hotel, tavern, or restaurant, for though each of these places may be used as lodging places, they are not known to the public, nor are they treated in the statute as boarding-houses.

The maxims "Expressio unius est exclusio alterius," "Expressum facit cessare tacitum," though generally applied to deeds and instruments of writing, are yet employed in the construction of statutes. See Atkinson vs. Fell (5 Maule & Sel., 240), King vs. Bell, T. F. R., 660. King vs. Cunningham, 5 East., 479.

In the argument of King vs. Woodland, 2 East, 165, the Attorney-General, Law, and Mr. Ramcock agreed that the mention of coal mines in the statute of 43 Eliz. c. 2, was in exclusion of all other mines, and this was repeated by Mr. Justice Grose.

It would seem, therefore, that all boarding-houses are not excluded by the prohibitory clause of the 27th section of this act.

The next question is, whether the presence of a tavern, although "it is not connected in any way with the rest of the building," brings the occupant of the boarding-house within the prohibition which forbids the assessors from placing on the list "the name of any person boarding at any hotel, tavern sailors' boarding-house, or restaurant."

According to the petition, which is uncontradicted this relator does not board at any place named in the clause just quoted. The law does not say that no person shall be assessed who resides in a building any part of which shall be occupied as a tavern, but to be excluded from the list he must actually board at some of the places mentioned. It is very true that the law was designed to guard the ballot-box from the frauds practised by persons who board or pretend to board at such establishments and that if we allow the tavern-keeper to keep a boarding-house above his bar-room in the name of a person merely used as a cover, we may virtually nullify the law, for all the boarders in that establishment will claim to be placed on the list.

But we must of course be governed by the words of the statute and the facts of each case as it comes before us. If it were alleged that this tavern was connected with the boarding-house in any way the relator would occupy a different position. Here there is no allegation against the *bona fides* of the keeper of the tavern, the proprietor of the boarding-house, or the relator. We have nothing to look at but the petition. It alleges, as already seen, a case within the law, and we cannot decide to the contrary upon mere suspicion unsustained by even allegation.

We do not deem it an objection to the petition that the relator omits to allege that his boarding house is not a sailors' boarding-house. This, as already seen, is a matter of defense for the respondents, and although every intendment is against the pleader in the statement of his title, still he is never required to anticipate matter of defense.

"The rule is," said Mr. Justice Ashurst in Spiers vs. Parker (1 T. R. 145), "that any man who will bring an action for a penalty on an act of Parliament must show himself entitled under the enacting clause; but if there be a subsequent exemption, that is a matter of defense, and the other party must show it to exempt himself from the penalty."

Upon the points originally argued by counsel we are therefore of opinion that the case is with the relator, but there are difficulties in his way, which were suggested upon the motion and which have not been dispelled by the argument or by subsequent reflection.

The 28th section of the law requires the assessors to hold five other meetings, and at any one of these sessions the relator can present himself, and upon making the affidavit and submitting the proof required he can secure the insertion of his name upon the extra assessment.

So, too, under the 31st section, upon due proof that his claim is well founded, the relator can secure the entry of his name upon the canvassers' list. The insertion of his name upon any one of these transcripts secures all his rights, for the final register is made up of all the lists combined.

He has, therefore, two remedies provided by this very statute, and failing in both he may then possibly have the right to a mandamus.

That the existence of another remedy is fatal to the present application must be very evident from even a slight examination of the authorities. In Com. vs. St. Mary's Church (2 Binn. 389) Mr. Justice Yeates collected the English cases to that date and deduced therefrom the following rules:—

1st. That in order to secure the writ of mandamus, there must be a specific legal right; and

2d. That there must accompany this the want of a specific legal remedy. He added that "it is an insuperable obstacle to this application that the law has provided for Mr. Corkrin an adequate remedy."

The same rule has been applied in Rex vs. Customs Commissioners (5 Ad. & Ell., 380); Rex vs. Customs (6 Nevill & Manning, 828); Rex vs. Erle (2 Burr, 1197); Rex vs. Jeyes (5 Nevill & Manning, 101); Regina vs. Pansford (7 Jar., 767, 12 Law Jul., N. S., 313); Regina vs. Railway Company (13 Law Jul., N. S., 257); and in numerous other cases in England and the United States, referred to in the opinion in Com. ex rel. Walton vs. Lyndall. Indeed, this may be regarded as text law, and bound by it, this rule is discharged.

THE HARVARD CREW.

Their Reception in London—English Boats and Boatmen—Good Condition of the Men—Their Hopes and Prospects.

In view of the coming international rowing contest, this correspondence from London to the Boston *Transcript* will be read with interest:—

At the boat-houses the crew were met by Sir Aubrey Paul and Mr. Goulston, the President of the London Rowing Club, who welcomed them very heartily and immediately had the boats placed in excellent quarters, and conducted the men to their own rooms at the inn, which they begged the crew to consider as their own during their stay in England. This club has also made the crew honorary members of the club, and have shown them every possible attention and kindness. Whatever thing they hear any of the party express a desire for, however trifling, is immediately procured and placed at his disposal.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MEN.

In marked contrast to this is the conduct of the Oxford and Cambridge men. Not only have they not met the Harvards personally, but they have not even sent any representative to greet them on their arrival in England, a short note from Mr. Tunne being the only communication they have received, and this received on Friday, requesting a day to be appointed soon for arranging the date of the race. Not such is the conduct of the London Club. The gentlemen of this club are an exceedingly fine looking set of men.

CONDITION OF THE BOATS.

Thursday morning the jacket was taken off of the Eliot shell, and the workman of L. R. C. has put on a coat of French polish, and now that it is done she is perfectly beautiful. No one could look at her for moment without expressing his admiration. Her bearings are perfect, and everything about her is a model. The English gentlemen who have seen her pronounce her the most beautiful thing they have ever seen, and Mr. Searle, whose name is familiar to those acquainted with boating matters as the "starter" in the University races, himself a boat builder, yesterday pronounced her as good a boat as can be built; and this, coming from a gentleman whose object in coming to Putney was to sell the crew a boat, is no slight compliment.

ENGLISH BOATS.

The English boats differ from ours in some particulars, which the race is likely to decide. While we have been lengthening our boats so that a four-oar is over fifty feet long, they have been shortening, so that theirs is only about forty-two feet. Then, too, the English boats are built more in the form of a semi-circle amidships, while ours, by being more flattened, we believe have greater carrying power. They seem to be a little inconsistent in the matter of length of boats, for they have longer and finer slagle sculls than we have at home; and why, if it is better for these to be carried out to the true point of the bearings, is it not equally good for the four oars? Our boats underweigh theirs considerably, and our rudder-gear is decidedly better. They expressed their surprise at the length of our rudders, they being about three times as long as their own. This, of course, is necessary in turning a stake, but in a straight race it is likely to be equally advantageous, for the boat gets change of direction with less resistance to the water with a long rudder than with a short one, which has to be jammed hard down. But the chief difference is the length of boats, and if we are wrong in our ideas it will be soon apparent; but as the shell lies in the house now, she quite justifies the eulogy of the janitor of the building:—"She's as 'ansome as a picter, and a credit to the man what built 'er."

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE.

Whatever our notions were as to the uselessness of a coxswain before arriving in Putney, one pull over the course dispelled them, and convinced all that a coxswain was an absolute necessity; for even could the river be cleared of boats on the race day, it would be impossible to practise beforehand, the river being so full of steamers and barges at this place, and he would be a remarkable bow oar who could learn the course and keep it so as not to lose anything, even if he rowed it every day for months. On the day of the race, however, all traffic is to be suspended for two hours, and the track kept clear, and everything is to be done to insure fair play. The tide runs even stronger than was expected, and is of immense assistance, and readily explains the quick time made by crews over this course.

THE CONTESTANTS

Of course, little judgment can be formed as to success in the race. The Oxford men are hard at work about fifteen miles further up the river, and though they tell us that such a one is nothing more than a "fat boy" in Bickwick, and another can't pull his weight, each believes as much as he pleases, and grinds away at his work as hard as ever. The men have made a very favorable impression on those who have seen them. "You're a good lot," say they, "and if you can row as well as you look, you have a great chance to win." Nothing as yet has been determined as to the time. The men are rapidly getting into good form, though they have not yet been out together in the boat. They get their work, however, and training diet, but they will probably not begin their regular pulling till they are settled in their house, which they take possession of on Monday next.

CURIOSITY OF THE NATIVES.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

The crew was the object of much curious attention on the way down the line, and especially at the Liverpool station. There a crowd gathered, and was evidently amazed at the lightness and elegance of the boats. "Most extraordinary," said one. "Could lift it off with one 'and," cried another. "They can't row in those things, yo' kno'!" "No style to them," said another. The boats were quite as much lionized as the crew, the latter having the rare good sense to keep concealed in their carriage, although now and then some ambitious crowds would persist in crowding to the windows to see them.

CONDITION OF THE CREW.

A very general remark in Putney among oarsmen this evening is that the Harvards are the hardiest-looking crew they ever saw. They are black and sunburnt, evidently used to pulling the mid-day oar as well as at quiet eventide. The Oxford men do not seem as capable of standing the sun's force upon their heads and backs as do these sturdy-nerved Americans. No man has suffered at all by the voyage, and as soon as the first day or two of lassitude has passed, which always succeeds a sea voyage, they will be in just as good trim as when they left New York. Their practice will commence at once, and the oars will be dipped twice daily, from about 11 A. M. to noon, and then later, towards sunset.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Comments on it by the "World."

The leading Democratic journal of New York takes the opportunity, in commenting on the recent fire in this city, to pitch into and lay out the governmental administration and its "minions" in most unmerited terms. This is the way it speaks:—

The destruction by fire of the United States bonded warehouse in Philadelphia, containing 40,000 barrels of whisky and other goods valued at ten or eleven millions of dollars, entails upon several firms in that city immense losses. In New York, as well as in Philadelphia, the most destructive fires which have occurred during the last two years have had their origin in bonded warehouses, and in almost every instance it appears that the fire resulted from careless or incompetent supervision, such as would not be tolerated by any private business firm in the management of its own interests. "The immense weight of whisky stored in the south end of the building, directly over the engine-room," says the account of the Philadelphia disaster, "caused the upper part of the building to give way, thus letting the whisky down into the engine-room. In an instant the fire spread through all the six stories." A risk so palpable might easily have been foreseen, and would never have been incurred by a superintendent conscious of jealous watchfulness and devoted to the interests of his superiors. But in this instance the deputy was a United States official, responsible only to a political administration which puts its pets in office not for the interests of the people, but of the party. When an official receives an appointment with: "Stick there, friend, till you are wanted"—for instance, to help on the election in 1872!—naturally he may consider himself as settled, regardless of anything more than the mere form of his duty. And thus it comes about that merchants' goods in bonded warehouses, like the people's rights and interests generally, are no safer in the careless clutch of this government than if they were legally subject to confiscation. As to the loss to the national treasury from the Philadelphia fire, what is a few millions' worth in the estimation of our masters?

The Largest Wire Cable.

The largest wire-rope cable in the country, being 8878 feet in length, was turned out at Roebling's mill, Trenton, on Thursday. The *Gazette* says it is to be raised on an inclined plane at Solomon's Gap, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, to draw heavy coal trains over the mountains. In making wire rope, it used to require what is usually called a rope-walk, at least half a mile in length. But by an invention of Mr. Roebling, the walk is dispensed with, and the rope is twisted in the middle.

—Geometry in the Chinese language is the science of "The so much," or, in other words, "What it is?"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Grand Gathering of the Germans of the West—The Commercial Enterprises of St. Louis—The Tennessee Election—Johnson's Chances for the Senatorship—Sure of Success—Political Situation in Ohio—Affairs in Cuba.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

Grand Gathering of Germans in Chicago—Summary Closing of Gambling Saloons—The Impurity of the Chicago River.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7—9A.M.—Several Turner societies arrived here last night to take part in the seventeenth annual festival, which commences in this city this morning. It is estimated that 40,000 Turners will be present. Preparations have been made on the most elaborate scale, and the event promises to be the grandest gathering of Germans ever convened on the continent.

All the gambling houses of this city have been closed by order of the Superintendent of Police, who notified them that a continuance of operations would subject them to summary arrest and punishment.

The Board of Health to day made an excursion on the river to inspect its condition, and endeavor to devise means for the relief of its foul condition. The stream was found to be in a horribly filthy condition, and to contain a loathsome mass of putrifying substances.

The Tennessee Election—Johnson Sure for the United States Senatorship—The Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7.—The returns yesterday show the election of 25 of the 35 East Tennessee members to be for Johnson for Senator. His election is now considered certain by his friends, and they are jubilant. Not a Senter Republican has been elected so far as heard from. Middle and West Tennessee make the Legislature three-fourths conservative. The feeling here among conservatives is jubilant, but liberal and magnanimous. The Republicans feel that they have been betrayed, but will stand firm and battle against all odds.

Exodus of Germans—The Dram-shop Collectors—Commercial Enterprise.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Over fifteen hundred persons left here for Chicago last evening to attend the Turners' festival.

The new route via Vandalia and Illinois Central to Chicago was formally inaugurated to-day.

The Dram-shop Collectors' report for the past month shows that nearly $100,000 worth of liquors were sold here during that period. The heaviest sales of any house were by Jacob Christ, $4200.

A large grain elevator has just been completed at Warrensburg at a cost of $12,000.

The Political Situation—Will Rosecrans Accept?—A Question Which Puzzles Both Parties.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—Gossips were speculating last night as to the effect of the anticipated refusal of Rosecrans to accept the nomination. They assert that a recent convert to Democracy, is a candidate for Representative from Franklin county, and who claims the credit of Rosecrans' nomination, will be left in an embarrassing predicament, as he gave his Democratic friends assurance, at the time of the 7th of July convention, that letters had been received from Rosecrans which in effect authorized the use of his name. Prominent Democrats express themselves satisfied that Rosecrans will not accept.

Republicans express the apprehension that after all Rosecrans will refuse to be a candidate. On the other hand, it is asserted by Democrats that a delegation of army officers have gone from Washington in the interest of the radicals to induce Rosecrans not to accept. Owing to the prevailing dissatisfaction in regard to the regular Democratic nominees for the Legislature in this county, it seems probable that opposition will be concentrated on an independent ticket. Hon. Samuel Galloway and Peter Ambrose are prominently mentioned in this connection as representatives. Captain Kayde is spoken of as an independent candidate for Treasurer. He is a strong man, and would make a good officer.

The Textile Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The purchasers at the exposition of textiles sale are principally wholesale dealers, and the prices brought are satisfactory to both parties. It is thought the whole lot will be closed to-day.

Viewers of the Eclipse.

A steamboat load of excursionists go down the Ohio to-day, to reach the locality for witnessing the total eclipse of the sun.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Murder of Mrs. Katie Hobbs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The evidence before the coroner's jury connected with the death of Mrs. Katie Hobbs, who was shot by Major White, has yet failed to reveal the motive which prompted the prisoner to commit the deed, and it is probable that the matter will continue a mystery. White, however, says he will explain all at the proper time, when such developments may be expected.

Ensnared.

Last night the accomplished daughter of Professor A. Molyneaux Heath, of Harvard University, was led to the altar by Fred. Douglass, Jr., son of the colored orator. A grand reception came off in the evening.

The "Outs" Between Lingard and Stetson.

The last dramatic sensation here is the closing of the Theatre Comique, occasioned by a difficulty between Lingard and Stetson, who had proposed to take the establishment together, the former to have the entire management and superintendence of alterations. Stetson has countermanded all orders given by Lingard, and the latter returned the compliment, when the former closed the theatre without any ceremony, and put a keeper in. The result is that the breaking of the contract throws the theatre into the hands of Lingard, who will go on with the improvements, and open it as first intended.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff to Return Home.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Despatches were recently sent from the Navy Department to Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding our squadron in Cuban waters, ordering him on their receipt to leave the squadron in command of the senior officer next in command, and proceed with his flagship, the Albany, to Portsmouth, N. H. It is therefore probable Admiral Hoff will be at home within a few days.

The National Union League.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which usually convenes in New York, will meet at the Union League Club House, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th, at 2 P. M. Provision will be made for the election in Mississippi and Texas. Delegates from these States have arrived.

The Expected Visit of the Empress Eugenie.

It is understood that, in the event of the Empress Eugenie making a tour to this country, the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Europe in time to make preparations for her reception. The French fleet to convey the Empress across the Atlantic will in that event be escorted by Rear-Admiral Radford in his flagship, the Franklin.

FROM CUBA.

Mails Detained at Santiago—Inhuman Arrests—Hunt After a Missing Spanish Expedition—Desertions to the Patriots.

HAVANA, August 4, via Key West, August 6.—Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 30th ultimo reports that the authorities there have seized the American mail which was to leave for the United States via Havana. Prominent citizens who had been released from confinement have been again arrested by order of Count Valmaseda and sent to Manzanillo, despite the fact that some of them are dangerously sick. These are compelled to travel by land to Bayamo, where military courts are the only tribunals. Three hundred soldiers, under Colonel Quiros, all that remain of the Reina regiment, had arrived at Santiago de Cuba. They form part of an expedition which is to be sent in search of Colonel Torrero and 250 Spanish soldiers, who have not been heard from for some time, and fears are entertained for their safety. Sixteen volunteers of the mobilized force, stationed on the Victoria farm, deserted and went over to the insurgents. The negroes on the various estates are suffering from want of food, and are becoming troublesome. Cholera has broken out among the Spanish detachments stationed on the plantations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire on Long Island.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A fire at Columbusville, Long Island, last night, destroyed three buildings, comprising the drying-rooms, paint shops, and carpenter shops of the oil-cloth factory of Allen Sampson & Son. The loss is $100,000.

Obituary.

SACO, Maine, Aug. 7.—The Hon. Philip Eastman, a leading member of the New York bar, and one of our most respected citizens, died of heart disease last night.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Long Branch, wind northwest, clear, 60.
Atlantic City, wind northwest, clear, 62.
Cape May, wind north, clear, 62.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 7—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93; five-twenties, quiet and steady at 83⅜; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

PARIS, Aug. 7—A. M.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 7—A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 12⅝d.; Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 7d. Cotton at Havre closed buoyant last night, both afloat and on the spot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	210⅜	Pacific Mail Steam.	85⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	84
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	90⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Adams Express	59⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	90⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	55⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	116⅜	Gold	136⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153¾	Market steady.	

Marriage a Bond for Good Behavior.

Of the 58,943 males arrested last year by the police in New York city for violation of law, 32,700 were single. Of the 27,589 females arrested, 13,144 were single. This makes a total of single over married persons arrested of 11,106. This fact, together with many others of like character, might prove to Mr. Emerson that "marriage is not an open question."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 7, 1869.

We notice to-day a brisk demand for currency, chiefly from merchants and business men, which is a good feature invariably, especially when money is in good supply. The rates, under all the circumstances, cannot be complained of. The supply at the banks is not very ample, though steadily increasing, whilst capital is in good requisition for the purposes of business. With these leading features of the market, 6 per cent. on call loans, with good collaterals, is reasonable, and these terms now rule at the bank counters. The absence of any speculative demand is the real cause of this, rather than an ample supply of funds. Prime mercantile paper is taken in moderate amounts by the banks at 7 per cent., but outside rates between 7@9 per cent.

Gold opened strong and continued firm up to noon. Opening sales at 136⅜, closing at 136⅜.

In Governments the market was unusually quiet, with a slight downward tendency in prices.

The Stock market was very quiet, but prices generally were without change. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, first series, at 103, and do. war loan at 103. City 6s again advanced and sold at 102¼@102½ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad attracted but little attention, selling at 48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 56⅞; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57; 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42½ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 56 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were inactive. 36⅜ was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal shares were neglected. 5⅜ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¾ for Shamokin; and 3 for St. Nicholas.

In Bank and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Pa 6s, 1 se.	104	100 sh Reading RR.	48⅜
$200 Pa 6s WL Cp.	100	100 do.	48⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89.	85wn	100 do.	48⅜
		100 do.	48⅜
$100 City 6s, N.	102⅜	100 do.	48⅜
$10000 do.	102⅜	2 sh Penna RR.	56⅞
$700 do.	102¾	8 do.	57
$5000 do.	102¾	82 do.	57
$1900 Leh 6s R Ln.	88	2 do.	57
$1000 Leh Gold 1.	98⅛	12 sh Leh Val R.	57
10 sh Mech Bank.	32⅜		

AFTER BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, N.	102	100 sh Read R.	48⅜
$9000 do.	102¾	100 do.	48⅜
$500 C & A 6s '63.	85	100 do.	48⅜
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s.	99	200 sh N Y & M.	5⅜
$500 Leh gold 1.	99	2 sh Cam & A.	65⅛
100 sh Leh N Stk.	36⅜	3 do.	65
100 sh Sham'n C.	5⅜	2 sh Cam & Am R.	122
300 do.	5⅜	100 sh Cata RR.	15
200 sh Ocean Oil.	⅞		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M. ..... 136⅛ | 10·40 A. M. 136⅛
10·25 " ..... 136⅛ | 11·10 " 136⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅜@125; 5-20s of 1862, 125@125⅛; do., 1864, 123⅝@124; do., Nov., 1865, 123⅜@124; do., July, 1865, 122⅝@122⅞; do., 1867, 122⅜@122⅝; do., 1868, 122⅛@122⅜; 10-40s, 115⅜@116; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 136⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅜@124⅞; do. 1862, 124⅝@125⅛; do. 1864, 123⅝@123⅞; do. 1865, 123⅜@123⅞; do. 1865, new, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1867, new, 122⅜@122⅝; do. 1868, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅜@115⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111⅛@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver, 130@132.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"With the exception of the stock market, which exhibited moderate animation, the markets in Wall street to-day were exceedingly dull and devoid of interest. Money continues to be in free supply, with more offerings on Governments than there is any call for even at as low a figure as five per cent., the ruling rate on good collaterals being six per cent. Discounts continue to range between seven and nine per cent, with the bulk of business between these figures.

"Gold opened at 136¼, advanced to 136⅜, reacted to 136 shortly after noon, recovering soon, however, to 136⅛, at which figure it remained steady up to the adjournment of the board, in an exceedingly quiet market. Subsequently, upon the statement of engagements having been made for heavy shipments of specie to-morrow, amounting, it is said, to $464,000, there was a shade more activity, and the price rallied to 136⅜, at which figure it stood at the close of business. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amount to $74,245.

"From 5½ to 6½c. per cent. were paid for carrying before Clearing House time, and subsequently 4 per cent.

"Foreign exchange is firmer upon a less supply of commercial bills and additional caution in accepting those offered, consequent upon the recent failure. Prime bankers', sixty days, has advanced to 110½.

"The Government market was quiet throughout the day, with light offerings, and a practical decline in prices, referrable principally to this dullness. Prominent houses report a continued inquiry for currency sixes, with offers to exchange Five-twenties for these bonds. A leading query in an evening paper recently in regard to the amount of first mortgage bonds issued by the Pacific Railroad companies under that clause of the new law authorizing such issue, which empowered them to "issue, respectively, their bonds to the extent of one hundred miles in advance of a continuous completed line of construction,' has called forth a card from the financial agents of the Central Pacific road. It is therein stated, in regard to that road, 'that no such bonds have been issued in advance of the completed line of their road,' and, further, 'that the aggregate of first mortgage bonds issued is less than the amount authorized under the law, and less than the amount of Government six per cent. bonds issued to them. When the loan was withdrawn from the Market in April last the company had on hand, and still have, a large amount of bonds unsold.' Importations by foreign bankers of small amounts of ten-forties and '81s are reported, the former probably induced by the offer of the Secretary to exchange for five-twenties. At 5 o'clock the market closed steady."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6·25@7·50; for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do.; $6·75@7·50 for Ohio do.; and $8·50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25 ₰ bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·45@152, and 4000 bushels new Delaware do. at $1·62. Rye ranges from $1·20@1·25 ₰ bushel for Western. Corn is less active but higher; sales of yellow at $1·16@1·17, and Western mixed at $1·13@1·16. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74@75c.; Pennsylvania new and old at 53@73c., and Southern at 58@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ₰ ton.

Whisky is held at $1·29 ₰ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 7.—Arrived at quarantine, schr Francis Satterly, from Sagua, for orders. In the Roads, brig Mary Rice, from Richmond for Rio.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Arrived, steamships Union, from Bremen, and Bellona, from London.

(By Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, August 7.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. B. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Woodland, Lunt, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Rand, Trieste, Workman & Co.
Br barque Rhea, Sylvia, McKenzie, Rotterdam, C. G. Van Horn.
Brig Elizabeth, Ames, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Harwich, Simnickson & Co.
Schr Anna Pyrick, Stevens, Provincetown, do.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Provincetown, do.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Harwichport, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. E. Corson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr F. Merwin, Bruner, Providence, do.
Schr Wm. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Apponang, do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Chelsea, do.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Washington, do.
Schr Mary Aug

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1868.

The scientific observations made during the progress of the eclipse of 1868 are of special interest now, in view of the complete organization perfected by our American astronomers to observe the totality of to-day's eclipse in our Western States and in Alaska. The breadth of the totality was then 143 miles, and the maximum duration of seven minutes without a parallel in the annals of astronomy.

Six parties were sent out last year by various Governments, societies, or individuals. One from the Royal Society, under Lieutenant Herschel, located itself at Belgaum, in India; another from the Royal Astronomical Society, under Major Tennants, went to Guntoor, in India, at which place a French party, under M. Janssen, who represented the Academie des Sciences, also established itself. Another French party, under M. Stephan, posted themselves at Wah-Tonne, on the peninsula of Malacca, while a Russian corps, under Dr. Vogel, took their ground at Aden, in Arabia, near the mouth of the Red Sea. A few individual observers were stationed at intermediate points; and, lastly, an English party, under Captain Haig, fixed upon Beejapour, in India.

The special points to which attention was directed by all parties were:—1. Photographic records of the phenomena. 2. Observation of the protuberances or rose-colored flames. 3. Observation of the corona with the polariscope. 4. Observation of the corona and protuberances with the spectroscope.

Much valuable data for investigation was obtained by these observers. Several of the red prominences were visible, and photographed at different stations. At Guntoor, Major Tennant photographed one which from its size and shape was called the Great Horn. Mr. De La Rue, whose photogra phs of the sun in 1860 were unequalled, states that the copies which he had received were not sufficiently distinct to enable him to ascertain whether there was any change in the aspect of the Great Horn during Major Tennant's observations, but that it is very probable that there was: for that prominence as depicted by different observers along the line of totality presented appearances warranting the suspicion that the Great Horn was undergoing rotation; and at a later date he recognizes evidence of such rotation in Major Tennant's glass copies of his photographs. But there was a glare of light beneath the prominences which the observations did not satisfactorily explain; and Mr. De La Rue states that it is necessary to "wait for future solar eclipses before we can ascertain with certainty whether there is any self-luminous atmosphere between the photosphere and the under side of the prominences;" and he suggests the importance of taking photographic observations as nearly as possible on both the northern and southern limits of the shadow, as well as at stations situated near its centre.

Professor Brayley deduces from the observations "the strongest evidence that the faculæ (or bright portions of the sun's disc) and the luminous prominences are identical, or at least that the latter are the superior terminations of the former. If such be the fact, they must also be connected with the spots." He says:—"It will be consistent with all known facts to believe that they are the prolonged summits, rising from the level of the photosphere," or that portion of the sun's atmosphere from which we receive light, "of the torrents of matter originally wholly gaseous, ascending from the nucleal regions of the sun, which, piercing through the successive envelopes of the nucleus, form the cloudy stratum to the photosphere; and that the observed height to which the prominences ascend is at once the consequence and the index of the enormous force with which the original torrents are projected from the nucleus."

The polariscope showed at various places of observation that the prominences gave no indication of polarized light; but, on the other hand, that the light of the corona was polarized in a plane passing through the sun's centre. The most important observations, however, were with the spectroscope—that wonderful instrument by which astronomers can determine the chemical constituents of the heavenly bodies.

Upon the corona, these observations gave no result, or showed a very faint and apparently continuous spectrum. The luminous prominences, however, showed themselves to be gaseous, and gave marked spectra of bright lines. The correspondence of three of these lines, a red, a blue, and a violet, with those derived from the light of hydrogen heated by an electric discharge, is very marked, the latter showing a brilliant rose color. This, combined with other analyses, makes it extremely probable that hydrogen is a main constituent of these prominences.

The only photographs that have been generally circulated are those taken by the Prussian expedition under Dr. Vogel, one of which was sent to the *Philadelphia Photographer*. The objects seen at the first moment of totality consist chiefly of a long series of flame-like protuberances, stretching for a distance of at least 500,000 miles along the edge of the sun, and composed of more brilliant central masses, with tongues and fringes of central light. The impression conveyed is of a vast conflagration blown by a wind from left to right, and seen over the edge of a serrated range of hills. The flame-like appearance of these luminous protuberances must, however, be regarded as only an accidental similarity of shape, as there are many reasons which make the existence of anything like true combustion in these regions extremely rare. Following around the solar and lunar edge to the right, there is encountered a tower-like mass of similar luminous matter, which, on comparison with the solar radius, is found to be nearly 70,000 miles high and about 10,000 miles across the base. Assuming that the other dimension is about the same, its entire volume would approach 7,000,000,000,000 of cubic miles, or twenty-seven times the earth's entire bulk, or enough to cover its surface to a depth of near 8000 miles, with an atmosphere of a constant density, our own atmosphere under the same condition reaching only about five miles.

On the day of the eclipse M. Janssen, who observed the eclipse at Guntoor, observed the solar protuberances with the spectroscope. He says:—

"The total obscuration occurred instantaneously, and the spectral phenomena also changed immediately in a very remarkable manner. Two spectra, formed of five or six bright lines—red, yellow, green, blue and violet—occupied the field in place of the prismatic image of the sun which had just disappeared. These spectra, about one minute (of arc) long, corresponded line for line, and were separated by a dark space in which I could see no lines. The finder showed that these two spectra were caused by two magnificent protuberances which were now visible on each side of the point of contact. One of them, that on the left, was more than three minutes (or one-tenth of the sun's diameter) in height; it looked like the flame of a furnace, rushing violently from the openings of the burning mass within, and driven by a strong wind. The one to the right presented the appearance of a mass of snowy mountains, with its base resting on the moon's limb, and enlightened by a setting sun. The preceding observation shows at once:

"First. The gaseous nature of the protuberances (the lines being bright).

"Second. The general similarity of their chemical composition (the spectra corresponding line for line).

Third. Their chemical species (the red and blue lines of their spectrum being no other than the lines C and F of the solar one, and belonging, as is well known, to hydrogen gas).

"It is very certain that if an atmosphere formed of the vapors of all the substances which have been found in the sun really existed above the photosphere, it would have given a spectrum at least as brilliant as that of the protuberances, which were formed of a gas much less dense and less luminous. It must, then, be admitted that, if this atmosphere exists, its light is so small that it has escaped notice. I must also add that this result did not much surprise me; for my investigations on the solar spectrum had led me to doubt the reality of any considerable atmosphere around the sun, and I am more and more inclined to think that the phenomena of elective absorption, ascribed by the great physicist of Heidelberg to an atmosphere exterior to the sun, are due to the vapors of the photosphere itself, in which the solid and liquid particles forming the luminous clouds are floating. This view is not merely in harmony with the beautiful theory on the constitution of the photosphere which we owe to M. Faye, but even seems to be a necessary deduction from it."

On the day of the eclipse M. Janssen discovered a method by which these red protuberances might be observed even when the sun was unobscured, and, applying this new method on the following morning, he soon saw the bright lines formed by the protuberances; but their length and arrangement showed that great changes had occurred. It was evident not only that hydrogen was the most important element in these circum-solar masses, but that they were rapidly changing both in form and position. He also observed that the bright lines of the protuberances sometimes penetrated into the corresponding dark lines of the solar spectrum, showing that the protuberance extends over part of the sun's disc. It was to be expected that these protuberances, belonging to the sun, would exist not merely on the margin, as seen from the earth, but over its whole circumference, or over the whole surface; but during eclipses the interposition of the moon makes its proof impossible. Another advantage of the new method of observing the spectra of the protuberances consists in the fact that these spectra are directly compared with the spectrum of the sun itself; whereas in eclipses, the sun's spectrum being cut off, it has been necessary to resort to graduated scales to fix the position of the lines. The principal conclusions to which M. Janssen arrives, at the time of his report, in November, are these:—

"First. That the luminous protuberances observed during total eclipses belong unquestionably to the circum-solar regions.

"Second. That these bodies are mainly or entirely composed of incandescent hydrogen gas.

"Third. That they are subject to movements of which no terrestrial phenomenon can give us any idea; since, though they are masses of matter having several hundred times the volume of the earth, they change completely their form and position in the course of a few minutes."

This latter statement is strengthened by the independent testimony of the photographs taken at Aden and at Guntoor, for, as Mr. De La Rue states, "A comparison of the two makes it evident that some change in the direction of the Great Horn had occurred in the lapse of forty minutes."

Important as are the conclusions already arrived at, much remains to be learned. In the last number of the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society (London) is an extract from a letter from J. Baxendall, in which he says:—

"Recent observations and discoveries indicate very clearly that this corona is not an appendage of the sun. What, then, is it? or how is its appearance to be accounted for? In a conversation I had some weeks ago with Professor Roscoe on the subject, I reminded him that in a paper which I read to the Literary and Philosophical Society in March, 1864, giving the results of a discussion of an immense number of magnetical and temperature observations made in different parts of the world, I showed that these results could be best explained by assuming the existence of an irregular nebulous ring circulating about the sun, nearly in the plane of the ecliptic, and at a mean distance of 0·169; and I suggested to him that the reflection of the sun's light from the matter of this ring might be the real cause of the appearance of the corona in total solar eclipses."

Mr. Baxendall proceeds to show the improbability that the corona can be the result of reflection from the earth's atmosphere, or from any possible atmosphere upon the moon's surface. New observations must determine the point.

In conclusion, it may be briefly said that the present scientific theory of the solar constitution represents or classifies it in three atmospheres:—1. The solar photosphere, or visible surface, the white-light-giving atmosphere. 2. The cool, absorbing, relatively non-luminous atmosphere. 3. The chromosphere, or local aggregations at the prominences of an entirely enveloping medium.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DETRACTORS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have no particular call to take the blunders of our Democratic politicians and journals to heart. At the same time we believe in parties; we think the country is apt to be better governed when party organization is thorough, and pretty sure to be ill-governed when there is no effective opposition. It is from this point of view that we regret the line of attack upon the President into which the opposition party has fallen. In the absence of any substantial grounds for controversy, it seems to be regarded as the fit and proper thing to dog the President's footsteps wherever he goes, to belittle his employments, to give him the appearance of being habitually surrounded and engrossed with trifling or equivocal company, with consulting his personal ease to the neglect of his public duties, and in general to be a man who really has no comprehension of the great interests committed to his charge.

Now, as we have already remarked, we accept no responsibility for the blunders of the gentlemen who preside in the councils of the Democratic party; at the same time it is but neighborly for us to notify them that in our opinion, they are making a grievous blunder in the course they are now pursuing towards our Chief Magistrate.

It is never worth while for an individual or a party to make war until they have cause of war and have counted the cost of making it. Now in this case the Democracy have no grievances. They are trying to belittle and degrade the President by publishing stories and gossip from which every gentleman, and a President more than any other person, is entitled to exemption. And what will come of it? The public, the country, will not judge the President by the number of horses he drives, by the number of cigars he smokes, by the places he frequents during the heats of summer, by the number of days or weeks he remains in or out of Washington, or by the class of people who get access to his presence as a means of getting their names into the newspapers. These are matters about which the great body of the nation are indifferent. They wish to know, and are willing to wait a proper time to learn, how the President is attending to their business, having no particular curiosity to know how he attends to his own. Now, when the time comes for the state of public business to be officially and fully submitted to them, they will find some results which will probably put the flippant critics who give forth the oracles for the Democratic party in an embarrassing position. Let us enumerate some of the results of the brief five months of President Grant's administration, which may be cited to the public in response to the charge that the public service is neglected.

We were told in October last by the same oracles that now find it so difficult, in speaking of the President, to respect the ordinary proprieties of social life, that there would be a deficiency in our revenues for the fiscal year just closed of one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars. That is what they regarded as the best prospect the future had to offer us financially nine months ago.

Now, what has this idle, cigar-smoking horse-jockey of a President accomplished during the brief five months that he has had such control of the Government as Congress accorded to him?

By a greater care in the selection of trustworthy agents, and by a vigorous enforcement of the law, the revenues have so rapidly increased that the direct debt of the Government has already, since his inauguration, been reduced between forty-three and forty-four millions of dollars. The revenues from whisky and tobacco alone have more than doubled. A reduction of the army from forty regiments to twenty-five is to result in a further saving of many millions.

The effects of the new policy of the Government toward the Indians cannot now be appreciated, but enough is already known to make a further economy in that direction that must be estimated by millions. Our Federal securities are worth to-day at least $250,000,000 more than they were worth the day our President was inaugurated, and are advancing at the rate of ten or fifteen millions a week. There is no doubt of our ability to fund the entire national debt within a year at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. We are sure of a surplus at the end of the current fiscal year of from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000, and it is no longer a question that our revenues will justify a large reduction of our taxes.

These are all facts which our Democratic friends may safely take upon our authority, and we ask them now in all candor whether the people are going to believe that the President who can cipher up such a year's work as this outline gives the promise of, is neglecting their interests or his duty. Will they not feel inclined rather to withdraw their confidence from their party oracles, who prove to them such blind guides, and transfer it to a President whose recreations prove so advantageous to the country?

TRADE OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The completion of the railway to the Pacific, while it opens the route for the great trade from Asia to all parts of the world, is, in the present, the extension of the facilities of commerce and production to a new, vast, and hitherto secluded portion of our own country. The commerce between Chicago, and even that part of the country lying between the Missouri river and Laramie plains, will exceed tenfold, during the next ten years, our entire trade with China; and when to this is added the future trade with Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, on the south of the railway, and Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, on the north, the trade with Asia, however valuable, will be comparatively but a small contribution to the national wealth. It is but a few years since the railway system of Chicago was extended to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas; a still shorter period has passed since Minnesota was embraced in the iron band; and these States until thus connected were more remote from trade—more remote in the means and opportunities of an exchange of commodities—than Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada are to-day. The opening of the railway is but an extension of the commercial circuit of which Chicago is the centre. It is the extension, to a hitherto closed region, of the means of sending their products to market, and of receiving other needed commodities in exchange. These States and Territories, rich in their inexhaustible mineral treasures, are destined to be as productive in other particulars as their more Eastern neighbors. The hand of industry, which has made the sage-brush land of Utah as productive as the prairie of Iowa or Minnesota, will, with little delay, and at no very great cost, turn the mountain streams and spring rivulets through and over the now arid plains, and the sage will give place to timothy; the desert will bring forth corn and wheat; and herds of beeves will be fattened on the fields now sterile. Into this vast region of gold and iron, silver and lead, and of coal, will pour a hardy and thrifty population. From Europe and Asia will come the labor that is to work the mines, irrigate the land, cultivate the soil, build the roads, and swell the volume of national wealth.

There is no need of any rivalry or jealousy between Chicago and San Francisco as to which shall supply this country, and which receive in exchange its products. That will be settled by laws which cannot be controlled by either city. San Francisco, to supply this country, must in turn be supplied by the isthmus or Cape Horn route. If San Francisco can furnish Nevada with what Nevada wants cheaper than Chicago can, then the trade will go there; if not, and Chicago can undersell San Francisco in Virginia City, then the trade will come here. San Francisco stands towards Chicago in this respect just as Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Milwaukee, or Detroit does for the trade of the Northwestern States. Wherever the producer of gold, silver, lead, wheat, corn, fruit, hides, or other products, can get the most iron, cloth, furniture, butter, hardware, machinery, or tools in exchange therefor, to that place he will take his property for exchange. It has been by the operation of this invariable law that the trade of Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Western Missouri, and of the greater part of Illinois has been centred in Chicago. We buy all these States and parts of States have to sell, and give them in exchange more of such things as they need than they can get elsewhere. The same reason has made Chicago the market and the source of supply of Nebraska and Montana, and will of Colorado, Nevada, and all the States and Territories lying east of the Sierra Nevada. Cheap freights and abundant freights both ways, speedy sales and quick returns, will command the market at all times and under all circumstances. The outer trade of San Francisco must be with the Asiatic countries. The productions of the States between the Missouri river and Sacramento, with the exception of silver, will not be of that character which will find an export market in San Francisco. But in Chicago the case is different. There is not an article which is grown, produced, or manufactured in any part of the habitable globe that cannot find a market in Chicago; and the reason is that the trade of this city is not of a merely local character, but includes the supply of one-third the people of the country, embracing in that number men of every nationality, and engaged in every trade and industry known to civilized man.

When this newly-opened country is filled, as it will be very soon, with a producing population, its wants will be great, and its productions still greater. The immediate line of the road will, of course, be first settled, but already, in localities where a year ago there was no evidence of the presence of men, there are now villages and hamlets and growing towns, not alone on the line of the railway, but back from five to ten miles, upon spots favorable for industrial pursuits, and supplied with natural facilities for production. Magnificent as is the idea of opening up a commercial intercourse with the empires of Asia, the commerce and productions of this empire at our door, peopled with our own people, and covered with our own flag, is far more grand, not only in the future, but even in the immediate present.

THE IMPERIAL SURRENDER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The draft of the Parliamentary reforms in France is now matured. It accords with Napoleon's late message in granting the right of self-regulation, the voting of the budget in detail, the simplifying of the mode of amendments, the selection of ministers from the chambers, the submission of tariff modifications, and the extension of the right to interpellate. The Emperor and the Legislature will together enjoy the initiative in making laws; and the members of both chambers will be permitted to address questions and demands to the government. Amendments will be passed to a committee, communicated to the government, returned to the chamber with remark, and finally acted upon. A more definite statement of this provision is to be expected than that which we have now by cable, but apparently the Council of State is deprived of its sovereign right to devour all amendments before they can be put to the vote, while the Emperor retains sufficient power over the subject to make the amendment still a matter of process and difficulty. Over and above the reforms promised in his late message, the Emperor's new exhibit provides that Ministers shall be present at debates, and, though responsible for their acts, can only be impeached by the Senate. The Senate will have public session, but on motion of five members may be resolved into secrecy. We are advised that the matured decree of the Emperor will thoroughly ordain the relations which are to exist between the two Chambers and himself, and will dwell on the transformation of personal government into liberal empire. He will also reduce taxes and extend education.

These concessions, skilfully checked and balanced, as we believe they will further appear, will not quench the suspicion or satisfy the desire of France, but they are parts of a wholesale measure of change from an absolute to a constitutional government. When it is remembered that in 1852 France had no right to discuss the imperial address, and could but furtively venture an opinion on the budget, the extent of the present concessions may be reckoned. At that time the Legislature could neither question ministers nor initiate laws. Even in 1860 the right of the Legislature went no further than the discussion of the address, and the Imperial Government considered it a privilege that the Parliament should have its debates fully printed. The reforms now granted are like a tide wave overwashing many old abuses.

The Emperor is a shrewd student, but has lost some of his facility of adaptation; his latest concessions show the awkwardness of surrender. One of his critics speaks of him as a reed pointed to look like iron. He would prefer that the world should regard him as in the secret with destiny and in conspiracy with events. We fear that his last move reveals the Imperial Cagliostro, and shows that France is conscious of a fate to which Louis Napoleon is but a circumstance and an impertinence. The Emperor, in his famous letter to M. Ollivier, declared that he was restrained from reform "neither by incertitude nor a vain infatuation for prerogatives," but from a desire to "establish at a stroke what is called the crowning of the edifice," and to avoid taking any step which he would have to retrace. He has now made a stroke at last, and though he advertises that personal government is ended, the edifice is not crowned. Will he attempt to go backward when France endeavors to advance still further?

HARVARD FOREVER!

From the N. Y. World.

While yet the Oxford-Harvard regatta is unrowed, that sonorous wisdom with which the gifted British journalist has even the faculty of making a printed page reverberate comes out strong upon us by cable and by mail. For instance, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is of opinion that the method of training adopted by the Harvard crew is "similar to the barbarous but long exploded system of English amateur training in the dark ages," hopes, in the most condescending and disinterested way, that "the Americans will be cautioned in time." And we have the news by cable that "the comments of the English press are generally unfavorable upon the Harvard style of rowing," with a subsequent admission that "they were considered to have behaved better the second day they were out." Nor does the Briton restrain a highly well-bred propensity to question the veracity of our poor newspapers and indite a saving clause in his countrymen's behalf. "They (the Harvard crew) were put down generally," says the London *Herald*, "as nearer eleven stone than twelve; but the weighing of them yesterday told a different tale altogether, for they all pulled over the scale at twelve stone, and one of them nearly thirteen, thus giving them an average of nearly twelve stone and a half!"—which "startling increase," the *Herald* is at pains to admonish the crew, there will be plenty of time to train away before the regatta.

Which "puts us in mind," as the late lamented Mr. Lincoln used to say, of a little story:—

A cockney, conversing with an American in London, mentioned a horse, belonging to a friend of his, which had "gone his mile in a minute, sir, carrying my friend over the downs." "That," quietly remarked the American, "is about the pace of our common roadsters. I had a horse once—a horse altogether *too* fast. When I mounted him, I used to walk out about ten rods in front of where the men were holding him, climb some portable steps under the limb of a tree, grasp the limb with both hands, and hang on. Then the steps were removed. Then I gave the word for the horse to be let go, and, at the same instant, let go of the limb myself. I always lighted in the saddle. Every morning I used to have to ride that animal around a large factory to take a little of the spirit out of him. He used to go so fast for the first twenty or thirty times around that I saw my back continually, and came nearly running over myself on several occasions."

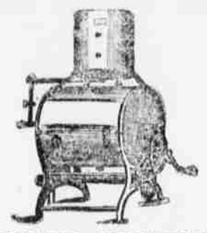
And we have tranquil assurance to make to every mother's son of these London writers who are trouncing the Harvard crew with their quills, that those boys are perfectly competent to starve themselves down to emaciation in a fortnight, dance the rest of their flesh off their skeletons the night before the coming regatta, put their bony grip to the oars of a yawl next day, and pull round the course, sit down to their dinners and eat themselves into obesity again, before their Oxford opponents have fairly got their blades into the Thames!

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The course taken by the Government in regard to the Spanish gunboats indicates plainly a spirit of fairness towards Spain that ought to soften the asperity with which her agents here might naturally receive the announcement of the purpose of the administration. Spain and Peru are quite equal before us and have the same claims in regard to our neutrality. Spain was herself the first to appeal to our laws to prevent the sailing of ships. Her war with Peru, though in a practical state of abeyance, made her especially careful in regard to the armed forces of that nation, and when certain vessels were bought here for the Peruvian Government the protest of the Spanish authorities prevented their sailing, and they finally did not sail, except on a sort of parol, our Government exacting a guarantee that they should not be used against the power of Spain. Exactly what our Government then did, on the application of Spain herself, it now does for Peru. Although nominally the Spanish vessels are seized, they are, in fact, only under the surveillance of the law. Thus those charged, with their construction are left unembarrassed and the building and equipment of the ships go on. So that when the Spanish Government has given sufficient evidence that these vessels are not intended for use against any power with which we are at peace, it will be found that the action of our Government has not caused a day's loss of time. Our hope for the interest of Cuba, however, is that in the meantime the administration, putting itself in full sympathy with the national sentiment on the subject, will see the propriety of recognizing the rights of the Cubans, and then if Spain gives guarantees that compel the withdrawal of the protest entered by Peru, the Cuban Government may take the place of Peru and enter another protest. Spain would then only have to lament the inconveniences to a nation of having on its hands more than one war at a time.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Gold, Etc.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

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SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1y2 31

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2§

ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blone, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Fugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Pronis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Lanterne Wines.
GIN.—"Medes Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 130 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELVAH CATTELL. 2 23§

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The seizure by the American Government of the gunboats building for Spain at different points in the United States is eliciting the following comments from London newspapers:—The *Morning Star* (radical organ) says the American Government having exhibited vigor in favor of Spain by enforcing the Neutrality laws, has now proceeded equally vigorously against Spain, and for the same cause. The writer regards the recognition of Cuba by Peru as ill advised, though spirited. In spite of all predictions, the Cubans insurgents seem to be able to hold their ground. The whispers of the cession of Cuba to the United States are now louder than ever.

The Americans have desired to come into possession of that island for the past twenty years, and now, the obstacle of slavery having been removed, if a fair purchase can be effected all parties may be satisfied with the arrangements, which will give another State to the American Union and remove great perplexity from the arena of Spanish politics.

The *News* concludes an article as follows:—"Considering all the circumstances which make it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their unwilling colonists in America, and reflecting that Cuba is now in insurrection, Spain will be fortunate if twenty millions of dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Nearly all the Carlist bands have dissolved and disappeared. The Carlists are discouraged, and the movement is considered as having died out.

PARIS, Aug. 6—By the French Cable.—The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons to-morrow, where they will remain until the 21st. The Empress will consume about three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

Marshal Niel is quite ill.

Yesterday a duel was fought between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Flowrens. The latter received four wounds, one of them severe.

Spanish navigation dues have been modified.

The Turco-Egyptian difficulties are being reconciled.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 139¼.

—The President is at Newburg, N. Y.

—The crops of Virginia are suffering from drought.

—The Georgia crops are being injured by heavy and continued rains.

—During July the receipts of the Denver Land Office amounted to $530,798.

—John Ford, a jockey, has been ruled off the Saratoga course for fraudulent riding.

—Miners predict that St. Louis will become the centre of the smelting of the silver ore of Colorado.

—General Meade arrived at Cape May at seven o'clock last evening, and was serenaded at the Stockton House.

—Internal Revenue Supervisor Harrison, of New Jersey, has been sent to West Virginia to investigate revenue matters in that State.

—Policeman John Kerr, of Baltimore, while arresting in that city a rebellious fellow named John Sprink, mortally wounded him.

—William Schuplegel, a barber, of Mascoutah, Ill., was murdered in a saloon of that place on Wednesday afternoon, by Henry Gatth, a butcher.

—In Baltimore, it is rumored that Thomas S. Alexander stands some chance for the appointment to the Supreme Bench Judgeship under the new law.

—Despatches from Des Moines say that the weather has been cloudy there for two days, and doubts of its breaking up and becoming clear to-day were entertained.

—Two young men, George B. and James Addison, have admitted the shooting of the Cresswell brothers, at Edgefield, S. C. They allege injury to their family by the Cresswells as the cause.

—J. Epstein Newbury, of Poughkeepsie, was found dead under his horse, at Hopewell Junction, yesterday. It is supposed that the horse became frightened and ran away, thus producing the fatal result.

—Antonio Aimtore and Charles Euchie were arrested in New York on Thursday night, charged with manufacturing counterfeit five dollar gold pieces. Several thousand dollars' worth of the money was found in their possession.

—The Susquehanna Railroad excitement continues at Albany, and several directors and the treasurer of the road have been complained of before Judge Clute for conspiracy to place the road under control of Jay Gould.

—A saving man who deposited $3300 in United States bonds in the ash-pit of his bacon-house, writes to the Treasury Department that his wife, ignorant of the hiding-place of the money, lighted a fire in the furnace, and the bonds were reduced to cinders. The man also forwarded the ashes and charred pieces, and experts of the department having made out the full amount, $3300 in good notes were sent to him.

LANCASTER, Aug. 6.—An animated contest is now going on in this district for the Republican nominations to the Legislature. The nominations will be made on August 28.

Among the amusing features is an affidavit published this afternoon by an officer of the Legislature of 1867, who states, under oath, that he was not present a week during the entire session, and, in fact, did not know that he had been appointed till he was telegraphed to come on to Harrisburg and draw $712 pay and mileage, which he did with the aid of his county member. The same member is a candidate for renomination, and the officer, with marvellous ingratitude, exposes the old transaction to injure his benefactor. The name of the officer who drew the funds was A. C. Ilyus.

ANOTHER PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

The Result of a Bar-room Altercation.

James Maguire, aged about twenty-two years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening with a dangerous wound in his left breast, received during an altercation on New Market street, above Willow. It appears that about 5 o'clock last evening, Maguire, with Thomas Dornan, aged seventeen years, had gone into the lager beer saloon of William Leckfeld, No. 445 New Market street, where they met a third party. Calling for drinks, they were told they could not have any, as they already had had too much liquor. They then sat down awhile, after which Dornan went into the street, closely followed by Maguire, who sat down on the step, and feeling sick, commenced vomiting on the pavement. Mrs. Leckfeld brought out a bucket of water, and in throwing it on the filth, splashed some of it on Maguire, who became angry, and pulling out a knife, dared Mrs. Leckfeld to come out, saying he would give her some of that (the knife). A club was then thrown out of the place, which struck Dornan on the head. He then attempted to get Maguire away, but the latter refused, and started up the steps. Mrs. Leckfeld had by this time secured another club, with which she hit Maguire several times. Maguire then went into the street, and picking up a brick threw it at Mrs. Leckfeld, but she got out of the way in time to avoid the missile. Mr. Leckfeld, who had taken but little part in the affray up to this time, then appeared on the scene with a revolver, which he discharged, the ball lodging in Maguire's breast. Maguire was picked up and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wound was examined, but owing to the fact that he was intoxicated, the physicians concluded not to probe for the ball until this morning. It is believed that the wound is a dangerous one. Leckfeld was arrested by Policeman Mulligan, of the Seventh district, and taken to the Central Station. Thomas Dornan was also taken into custody and escorted to the Central Station. Leckfeld was given a hearing about 9 o'clock, and, after Dornan had related his account of the affair, was committed by Justice Kerr to await the result of the injuries sustained by Maguire. Dornan was required to enter bail for his appearance as a witness to-day. The injured man resided on Germantown road, near Jefferson street. In January last he was arrested and convicted of a charge of stealing cotton waste from a store at American and Mager streets. He served out an imprisonment of six months on this charge, and had only been released from jail on the 19th of July.

GENERALITIES.

Massachusetts Industry.

The population of Massachusetts in 1860 was 1,232,494, and the value of its products in 1865 was estimated at $295,820,681. This, for the population of 1860, is $240 for each person in the State. Is there such another evidence of thrift in any State or nation in the world? All this is the result of educated labor. If a man has the strength of an ox, and has only the intelligence of an ox, he is not worth as much as an ox, for it costs more to feed and clothe him than it does to feed the ox.—*N. Y. Post.*

Andrew's Indenture.

The following is a literal copy of an original and genuine document which was exhibited in Detroit, July 29.—

"This is to certify that I is my desire that my son Andrew Johnson is bound as apprentice to James J. Selby to learn the Taylor's Trade, and that he is to serve him faithfully until he is 21 years old.

"Andrew Johnson was born in the year 1808 Decm 29th.

"MARY DAUGHTRY
By
"TURNER DAUGHTRY.

Novm., 7th 1818."

Coal in Missouri.

Coal has been discovered in thirty counties in Missouri. Beds of cannel coal have been found forty-five feet thick. St. Louis county has 160 sqdare miles of coal. Under every acre in Boone county, it is estimated, there is $1000 worth of coal. Professor Swallow estimates the area of the coal deposit of the State at 26,887 square miles; the average thickness of the veins at eight feet, and the number of tons at 200,000,000,000. If we allow only half this quantity, it would take 3000 years at 100,000 tons a day, at 300 working days in the year, to exhaust the coal supply of Missouri.

Pauperism in New York.

One-tenth of the population of this city are paupers, and receive assistance from the public. This, too, in a city where wages are higher than ever before, where we have thirty-two savings banks, and 355,978 depositors, and $105,679,472 on deposit, and an average of $296·87 to each depositor. We have 95,000 paupers. There is something wrong here. If there were only hospitals and workhouses, if able-bodied paupers were set to work, we believe there are enough such in this city to sweep every street, as often as need be, from the Battery to the Harlem river, and make it, as ours ought to be, the cleanest city in the world. Why not turn the able-bodied paupers over to the Street Contractor?—*N. Y. Post.*

The Chimsean Indians.

Intelligence was recently brought from Fort Simpson to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, that the Chimsean Indians had projected a raid on the Flatheads of Puget Sound, to avenge the lives of the party of Chimseans who were massacred at Dunginess last summer. Information from the English authorities to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs was forwarded that he might be prepared for them. They will come, according to Indian custom, to receive a large pay, or to take scalps. The Chimseans are a bad tribe of Indians, and have committed many atrocious crimes and depredations on Puget Sound, for which they have never been half punished. At this time they have many Flathead slaves among them that they have captured from the sound.—*Olympia, W. T., Transcript.*

An Impending Peril.

The *North-German Correspondent* says:—"The inhabitants of Durrenstein and the neighborhood are living a life of constant dread. Near the castle which tradition points out as the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion, a whole granite cliff has begun to slide downwards, and it is expected from day to day that the vast mass of rock will be precipitated over the road into the Danube. The highway is closed from 8 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the morning, and during the day every one who wishes to pass is given to understand that he does so at his own risk. Mr. Soleh, a well-known engineer, is engaged on works which are intended to diminish as much as possible the destructive effects of the catastrophe."

The Government Censor.

The agent of the Associated Press at Havana, who it seems has been called a Spanish spy by the Cubans, and a Cuban hireling by the Spaniards, objects to these little pleasantries of speech, and writes home that he has strictly discharged his duties, and carried out the orders of his employers "so far as allowed to do so by the Government censor." Here is a truthful explanation of those very peculiar accounts which occasionally reach us from Havana of the terrible slaughter made among the patriots. When we read at the beginning of the description of a fight that 200 Spanish troops routed a detachment 300 strong of Cespedes' army, and discover ere it is finished that 350 of the latter were killed, we may safely put that account down as censored.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5'02 | MOON RISES.....4'36
SUN SETS.....7'09 | HIGH WATER.....1'44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DUBBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Pruss. ship Helois, Sanders, Hamburg, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Zulma, Eckerman, Barbados, Workman & Co.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr John Forsyth, Applegate, Alexandria, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Georgetown, D. C., do.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, Chelsea, Hammett, Neil & Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, do.
Schr Amos Falkenberg, Tirrell, Providence, do.
Schr Washington, Fields, Washington, do.
Schr G. C. Guyther, Wheeler, Washington, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Barge M. L. Herrick, Watt, New York, do.
Barge Wm. Hooper, Gibbs, Cohoes, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Sassafras river, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Ottawa, Reed, 25 days from New Bandon, N. S., with grindstones to J. E. Mitchell. (The O. was incorrectly reported arrived 28th ult.)
Brig Eurus, Wiley, 7 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Martha Davis, Robbins, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. O. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Ann, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Searsville, Chase, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Margie, McFadden, from Boston.
Boat Lizzie H. Moore, Armstrong, from Three Rivers, Canada, with pig iron to A. Whitney & Sons.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 7.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:

Lizzie and Laura, with flint, for Trenton.
Delaware and Hudson No. 14, with lumber, for New York.
Niagara, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Martha McConkey, with wheat and corn to A. G. Cattell & Co.
A. G. Postelthwaite, with lumber.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. frigate Constellation, from Philadelphia, passed Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon for Norfolk, in tow of the steamer Periwinkle.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamer Concord, Norman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Berket, hence, at Salem 4th inst.
Steamer Millville, Renear, sailed from Norfolk 4th inst. for Sand Shoals.
Barque Maggie Hammond, Evans, from Liverpool 18th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult. lat. 44 21, long. 57.
Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken 2d inst. lat. 42, long. 66 55.
Barque Francis Bourneuf, Perry, hence, at Quebec 2d instant.
Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 4th inst.
Brig R. S. Hassell, Thombs, was loading at Havana 31st ult. for Baltimore.
Brig Josephine, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. Johns, N. F., 4th inst.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, at Mount Hay, Ja., 21st ult., from New York.
Schrs L. B. Ives and Agnes Repplier, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 4th inst.
Schr Helen Mar, hence for Norwich, at New London 4th instant.
Schr Bell Halliday, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 4th inst.
Schr D. Brittain, Carroll, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 3d inst.
Schrs Mary Milnes, Parker; Ruth Shaw, Shaw; and W. F. Phelps, Rutter, hence, at Salem 4th inst.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers 1st inst.
Schr M. H. Stockton, Cordery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullin, hence, at Norwich 3d inst.
Schr Expedite, Racketi, hence, at Pawtucket 4th inst.
Schrs Wm. F. Burden, Adams, and Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, hence, at Providence 4th inst.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMAN

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's [manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk [and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·25 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 3m*

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN

DEALERS IN PAPERS

OF ALL KINDS,

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET

AND

NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,

7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
6 29 No. 1136 FRANKFORD Road.

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 27 S. ELEVENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to

7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE

ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.

Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.

Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.

Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.

7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),

Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.

8 2 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.

6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.

T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are now bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Streat's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).

CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.

MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.

Terms to suit the times.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.

MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.

LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. E. GOULD,
7 24 stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.

The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN,
7 1 2m No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
8 2 No. 109 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.

Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNER'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.

6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 26 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.

WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.

8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.

6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.

6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 922 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address

E. GRIFFITH Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.

6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address

8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.

6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company

Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to

NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET, AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EXCURSION TICKETS

To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11·30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8·20 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The most popular rout to

Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,

And all points in th

LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.

COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,

Are the specialties of this route.

Through Trains leave the Depot,

BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,

At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent

Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

8·00 A. M.) DUE { 12·19 P. M.
2·00 P. M.) LONG BRANCH AT { 6·12 P. M.

Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3·00
{ Excursion Tickets.....4·5

W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 1m Agent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock, EIGHTEEN WAGONS, new and in superior order, and complete in every particular.

Terms cash in Government funds. Wagons to be removed in forty-eight hours.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 8 3 9t.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 9 15

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF THE BRYANTS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Another change of programme by the world-renowned "BRYANT'S MINSTRELS."
More New Songs, New Dances,
New Acts, Banjo Solos,
and a new Burlesque Opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
Seats secured from 10 to 3. 8 5 3t

ARCH STREET THEATRE, FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON [at 2·30, announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, composed of 25 Famous Artists, on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1869-70, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.

Doors open at 7. Commencing ½ of 8 o'clock.

Admission as usual at this theat

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

THE NEW POLICE RULES.

A SET of rules and regulations for the government of the police force of this city has recently been prepared by Chief Mulholland, approved by Mayor Fox, and printed in pamphlet form for the edification of the guardians of municipal peace, and the information of the public. Many useful directions and commands are given in the brief volume which records the duties and obligations of our policemen, but as it is quite possible that all the rules may not at all times be strictly adhered to, the nature of the existing restrictions should be generally understood, so that while the blue-coats are watching suspicious characters, lynx-eyed citizens may also carefully note whether any of our "stars" erratically deviate from their true orbit.

Among the qualifications for appointment are "unblemished character," "habitual sobriety," and "ability to read and write." This is rather rough on some of the favorites of the Democracy, and Mayor Fox cannot adhere strictly to this rule in his selections without rejecting "for cause" a large number of the applicants recommended by his most active partisan supporters. Another rule which is likely to be obnoxious to "the party," sets forth that "no member of the Police Department will be allowed to connect himself with any club, society, committee, or organization of any kind, the object of which is the political advancement of a party clique, combination or individual, under penalty of dismissal." This sounds well, and looks like an earnest attempt to prevent the force from meddling in partisan squabbles, but the spirit, if not the letter, of the injunction was shamefully broken during the prevalence of the excitement connected with the late Democratic delegate elections and conventions; and Mayor Fox dodged the issue on that occasion by going out of town, and remaining conveniently oblivious to the active service some of the policemen rendered to their political friends.

Among the offenses which incur dismissal or "such other penalty as the Mayor may see fit to impose," the following are enumerated:

1. Visiting a public house or drinking saloon, unless in the performance of duty.
2. Smoking tobacco in the streets at any time during daylight.
3. Sleeping on his beat during his tour of service.
4. Wilful disobedience or disrespectful language to a superior officer.

The host of applicants who are anxious to create new vacancies may find it to their profit to remember these rules. By carefully watching some of the members of the present force through a course of months, it is quite possible that a violation of the injunction against visits to drinking saloons may be discovered. Such offenders have a fine loophole of escape, however, in the qualifying clause, "unless in the performance of duty," and informers will be apt to discover that it can be stretched to suit almost any conceivable case. The best "holt," as Nasby would call it, of those who desire to create vacancies, appears to be on the second specification, of "smoking tobacco in the streets any time during daylight." Woe to the unfortunate wight who, in a moment of forgetfulness, rushes into the open air with a cigar in his mouth! For this crime there is no excuse, and the evidence is too direct to admit of denial.

Another rule sets forth that "every policeman proven guilty of intoxication will be immediately dismissed, and will not be reinstated." Here is another good chance for the creation of vacancies, but it is considerably clogged by the wide diversity of views on the question of what constitutes intoxication, and some of the Democratic authorities are disposed to reconcile the imbibition of a large amount of the ardent with entire sobriety.

The policemen are very properly directed to be polite as well as prompt and vigilant in the exercise of their duties, to avoid unnecessary violence, and to make arrests "with all possible moderation and forbearance." They are required to "prevent bonfires in the streets," to remove orange peel and rinds of fruit from the sidewalks, and to do hundreds of other things which are implied in the general statement that each "officer is responsible for the life and property within his beat, and for the preservation of the general peace and good order during the time he is on duty." Though some of the rules look as if they were made for buncombe, many others are well constructed, and well calculated to advance the public interests if they are faithfully enforced.

THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY arrived in this city yesterday, on his return from a trip across the continent with the Congressional Committee of Ways and Leans. Judge Kelley came east in company with the Chicago Commercial Committee and the two wealthy Chinese merchants of San Francisco, Messrs. Singman and Chaychou, who are about making a tour of the principal cities on the Atlantic coast. Judge Kelley has already made arrangements for their visit to this city, but the precise time at which they will arrive here has not yet been determined. They will be sure of a hearty welcome in Philadelphia. The fact that they are almost as well to do as that prince of bloated bond-holders, Asa Packer, will not, however, elicit any enthusiasm from the rank and file of the P. P. Democracy.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

THE question, what to do with the savages on our Western plains, is assuming a prominence and importance at this time that it is hoped will secure for it a more thoughtful and statesmanlike consideration than heretofore. Our Indian policy up to the present time has been a system of blundering and criminal mismanagement, which is anything but creditable to one of the most enlightened, practical, and business-like nations of the globe. Wandering bands of savages have been ostensibly treated as independent nations under the protection of our Government, and the absurd form of making treaties with them is continued from year to year, although there has certainly been experience enough to show that they know little and care less as to what the real meaning of such compacts is. Even admitting that a set of squalid savages who have no ideas above a scalping-knife and a whisky bottle are able to comprehend all the fine points of our complex system of diplomacy, it is certain that the bargains made with them have never been properly carried out on the part of the Government, The white settlers on the plains trouble themselves very little about treaties and bargains, but they, with very good reason, consider the redskins as nuisances, and feel it incumbent to adopt a policy of their own towards them, which is anything but conciliatory to the savages. Our Indian Bureau too is, and has been from its organization, a den of iniquity. It is a question whether one honest agent has ever been appointed under it, and it is well known not only that its officials grow rich on the plundering both of the Government and the Indians, but that the very facility for plunder and the magnitude of the spoils are the chief obstacles in the way of a reform. The Indian agents have an influence in the national Senate which has been thus far sufficient to maintain the present iniquitous system in spite of every effort to have it superseded by something better.

The President, so far as he has the power, has endeavored to create a reform; but his hands are so tied that he can do little or nothing. With the completion of the Pacific Railroad, however, and the rapid advance of emigration westward, it has become imperatively necessary that some decided effort shall be made without much further delay to bring the Indian problem to a solution, and public opinion will oblige Congress to take some action. Hon. Sidney Clarke, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has been on a tour among the savages to find out, if possible what their real grievances and condition are. A few days ago he held a conference with the representatives of the Osage Indians. The treaty of 1865, by which they consented to sell their lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, was denounced as a fraud and swindle. They claim that the treaty was procured by threats and promises of bribes to some of the chiefs and half-breeds, and they also complain that their annuities are not paid; that the agent, when he visits them, fails to give all that is due them, and that the settlers on their reservation are destroying their timber, contrary to former treaties.

There is very little doubt that all these grievances are well founded, and this statement gives us a picture of the usual manner in which the Indians are treated by the agents of the Government and the white men on the plains. On the other side we have a statement that in one county alone of Arizona there have been fifty-two whites killed, eighteen wounded, and two made captive by the Indians since January last, and it is certain that this state of affairs will continue unless there is a complete and thorough reform in the whole system of dealing with the Indians. It is time that all this treaty business was done away with, together with the whole system of bribes, bounties, and agencies. Let a certain territory be set apart for the Indians, and measures be taken to prevent white settlers intruding upon them. If they will go to work like other people, and cultivate the ground and earn their living, the Government should put forth its whole power to protect them; but if they will not work, then they will have to take the consequences of starvation and extermination. It is useless to say that the savages cannot work, and it is because the Government has chosen rather to encourage their savage propensities and to consider them as licensed paupers that a great portion of the present depredations are due. Give the redskins a fair chance to earn their living like other men, and if they won't work like other men, then they will have to suffer as others do who have a disinclination to honest labor.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

ON Thursday evening a very serious riot occurred at Mobile, with the circumstances of which the people of the Northern States have been made familiar by the agent of the Associated Press, who has evidently not yet been as thoroughly reconstructed as he might be. From beginning to end, the only account which has thus far reached us is written from the Rebel stand-point, and with a studied effort to throw the entire responsibility upon the colored people. The Confederate chronicler begins by recounting the horrible fact that the negroes, by way of celebrating the Radical victory in the Mobile Congressional District, intended to burn the defeated Democratic candidate in effigy. At least "rumors were in circulation" during the entire day to the effect that such was the infamous intention of the negroes, and the chivalry of the town were deeply and profoundly excited thereby. So deep and so profound was the excitement that "several citizens"—that is to say, several unreconstructed Rebels—called on the Mayor and some of the radical leaders, advising them to postpone the meeting, "for"—so runs the Confederate account of the engagement—"if the threat of burning in effigy was carried out, the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to resent the indignity by force." All of which means simply that if the negroes should choose to indulge in the senseless but harmless pastime of burning in effigy an open and avowed enemy of their race, the unreconstructed whites would sweep down upon the gathering of impudent niggers and play the very mischief with it.

Despite all the "rumors" which prevailed during the day, we find no mention whatever of the burning of anybody in effigy in the Confederate chronicler's account of the meeting, although he mentions the fact that there were a number of tar-barrels on hand. If the Democratic candidate had been burned in effigy, or if any attempt had been made to do so, we would surely have been advised of the fact. The omission of any mention of such a proceeding shows that the negroes had no intention of honoring the Democratic candidate with martyrdom in effigy, and that the "rumors" which had been floating about the town during the day were gotten up by the Democratic Rebels, to give them an excuse for creating a disturbance.

Although the colored people did not burn anybody in effigy, they did something which was almost equally reprehensible. "Many," it is alleged by the Confederate chronicler, "came with guns, and most all with concealed arms, pistols, knives, and razors!" Having heard that the white Rebels of the town intended to break up their meeting, these impudent, lazy, ignorant, and worthless niggers had the audacity to stuff their pockets, boots, belts, and sleeves with pistols, knives, razors, and other deadly weapons: while "many" were so outrageously defiant as to bring their guns along. Yet the meeting progressed harmoniously until ten o'clock, despite the immense number of concealed weapons on hand and the inflammatory speeches of the leaders. At that hour, however, two "citizens"—that is to say, two unreconstructed Rebels—indulged in a little jocose disputation on a subject entirely foreign to the meeting and its objects. What more appropriate place for a little outside jocosity than a negro jubilation? But even this rational and timely sport did not suffice to disturb the assemblage, until some one, in pushing up to the scene of the episode, "accidentally" put his foot on the toes of a worthless darkey who chanced to be in his way. Then a grand row commenced, and the negroes used their weapons of destruction with such admirable effect that they killed three of their own number outright and wounded five others. The police made such strenuous endeavors to put down the disturbance that four of them were wounded, probably by their own weapons, while three white men—innocent spectators, doubtless—were likewise injured, the inference being that the negroes, after placing eight of their own number *hors de combat*, fell upon this trio and amused themselves by clipping off their ears, noses, and the like with the multitudinous knives and razors concealed in their boots! The Mobile riot certainly needs investigation.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION of Wednesday evening was much more disastrous than the people of Philadelphia imagined. The bonded warehouse destroyed was at the corner of Delaware avenue and Shippen street, instead of at Front and Lombard. The building was set on fire by the explosion of the boiler, and at the time one hundred and thirty men were in it, thirty or forty of whom were, we regret to announce, "burned up." For these particulars we are indebted to a daily paper published in the interior of the State. "A fire was also *seen* in Lancaster last night," says the same enterprising sheet.

WHAT'S UP?—The Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, at the urgent request of Governor Geary and by the authority of the committee, has addressed a note to Attorney-General Brewster, politely requesting him to resign his present position, for the sake, as is alleged, of promoting the harmony of the party. Mr. Brewster has as politely declined to accede to this request.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.—The late Cincinnati exposition of woollen and cotton manufactured in the Western, Southern, Southwestern, and Northwestern States, has revealed a great growth of late years in those branches of industry. The following facts and figures are interesting in this connection:—

STATISTICS OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES IN 1868.

States.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Sets.	Amount of Capital.	Value of Material.	Cost of Labor.
Ohio	172	344	$1,892,000	Returns incomplete.	
Michigan	49	74	412,500		
Indiana	126	262	1,441,000		
Illinois	80	120	660,000	$339,000	$125,609
Wisconsin	60	90	495,000	425,700	136,800
Iowa	58	87	488,500	383,900	142,100
Minnesota	12	18	99,000	34,000	8,450
Total	557	995	$5,448,000	....	....

It has been ascertained that there are now about 3500 cotton and woolen manufactories in the United States, distributed as follows:—

Alabama	11	Mississippi	14
California	6	Maine	100
Connecticut	284	Massachusetts	593
Delaware	19	North Carolina	40
Georgia	47	New Hampshire	150
Illinois	123	New Jersey	116
Indiana	129	New York	365
Iowa	60	Oregon	8
Kentucky	24	Ohio	175
Kansas	7	Pennsylvania	517
Maryland	35	Rhode Island	292
Michigan	55	South Carolina	40
Missouri	27	Tennessee	40
Vermont	68	Virginia	24
Wisconsin	60		

It will be seen that there are west of the Alleghenies about 600 mills, most of which have been established within the last twenty years.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the *London Punch*, *Fun*, and *Bow Bells* from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street. Mr. Winch has transferred his business to and associated himself with the Central News Company, for the purpose of transacting in a more extensive and efficient manner the news, periodical, book, and stationery business. The managers of the company will be P. Farrelly, President, A. Winch, Treasurer, and J. E. Toucey, Secretary; subject to the supervision of a Board of Trustees. The managers and trustees of the Central News Company are all men of long experience in the business.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. R. BEADLE WILL PREACH To-morrow at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. V. C. SCHENCK, of Manayunk.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. W. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock.

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of TWENTIETH.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES LITTLE. Public Prayer Meeting at 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject in the evening—"Modern Literature."

CLAIR R. DE EVERE LECTURES IN WASHINGTON HALL, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., when extraordinary tests of spirit presence will be given that will forever settle the question of a communication between the two worlds. Skeptics invited. Admission, morning, 10c.; evening, Ladies, 10c., Gents, 15c.

REV. DR. WILLITS WILL PREACH To-morrow in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD STREET and PENN SQUARE, at 10½ A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach To-morrow morning, service commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The evening sermon will be omitted during July and August.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time.

Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend. 7 10 8t*

OPEN AIR SERVICES, UNDER THE auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, SABBATH AFTERNOON, at the following places:—

Market House, Richmond street and Lehigh avenue, 3½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. Meredith.	
Franklin Cemetery lane, Tenth street and Girard avenue, Seventh and St. Mary's streets, Seamen's Home, No. 422 South Front street, Broad street and Montgomery avenue, Gray's Ferry road and Shippen street,	4
Moyamensing avenue and Wharton street, Juniper and Filbert streets, Broad and Master streets, Rev. P. Stryker Talmage and M. H. Hodder, of London, will preach, Ridge and North College avenue, Broad street, below Coates, M. H. Hodder, Delegate from London Y. M. C. A., will preach, Twenty-second and Federal streets, Broad and South streets, Norris Square, 6½.	4½ / 5 / 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 19§

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house furnishing stores. 8 7*

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, corner of ELEVENTH and RIDGE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the annual income tax for 1868 will be due and payable at this office between August 10 and September 1, 1869; after which the legal penalties will be added. No further notice will be given. Office hours between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HORATIO G. SICKEL, 8 7smth3t Collector Fourth District, Pa.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 29stuth6m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th fs]

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsfp3m

EXCURSIONS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM Philadelphia and Haddonfield to Atlantic City, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1869. Leaving Vine street at 6:15 A. M.; Camden, 6:30; Haddonfield, 6:33. Fare for the round trip, $1 25.

WILLIAM PLUM, K. P. 8 1*

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F.

MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. 18 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue—	Trains start from Belmont—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:55 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, 26 3§ General Agent.

CLOTHING.

ECLIPSE!

ECLIPSE!!

SMOKED GLASS!

SMOKED GLASS!

IT CAME TO PASS
THAT THE MAN IN THE MOON,
WHO'S A QUEER OLD COON,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
CLIMBED UP IN THE SUN
TO HAVE SOME FUN,
TO MAKE FOLKS RUN
TO SEE WHAT HE'D DONE.

And, for the most part,
The folks who go to see
The ECLIPSE
Go in the unequalled

CLOTHES

WHICH

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE NOW SELLING
AT SUCH RIDICULOUSLY
REDUCED RATES.

WE HAVE ECLIPSED

ALL THE OTHER CLOTHING FOLKS

IN TOWN,

In the Excellence,
In the Prodigiousness,
In the Beauty of Style,
In the Admirable Fit,
In the Delightful Comfort,
In the Awful y Low Prices

OF OUR

CLOTHES.

COME TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINES.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

High and Medium Grade Clarets,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,

And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

IMPORTERS,

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7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,

No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call. 6 16 wfs2m4p

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthssf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Rancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 23, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

REFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA. The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 2. 7 31 3 4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS—1024 WALNUT and 867 N. BROAD. Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24 sw 12t

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6 to $7 per ton, instead of paying $8 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO., S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO., Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HERBERTON, Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON, Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL, COAL & IRON CO., No. 325 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS, No. 703½ Walnut street. 8 7 stuth 1m§p

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1869.

There is going to be

An Eclipse To-day:

that is the talk of the hour. Early yesterday morning, that small boy who is ubiquitous, and who transacts as much business in his way as the flea and the coral insect do in theirs, might be seen laboring along, tugging at a big basket, in which were for sale pieces of smoked glass at five cents apiece. They were of every size and form, and of all degrees of smokiness, so as to be accommodated to every eye. The forethought and consideration with which the *gamin* of Gotham provides for the necessities of the metropolitan public, were most touchingly illustrated. He posted himself principally along Wall street, and by two o'clock in the afternoon the reports from the smoked glass market vied with the gossip of the gold-room. Last night when I crossed the ferry every other passenger (particularly the other) was brandishing a vitreous burden of some kind or another. The Brooklyn bonquetiere, whom I mentioned on a former occasion, had her hands full in the endeavor to get them empty, for she also had smoked glass to sell, and every male pretending to possess the least pride of sex was anxious of the distinction of purchasing from her. At the same time all kinds of jokes were perpetrated about the phenomenon which is to put in an appearance this afternoon. "Did you ever see such beautiful lips?" asked one. "Lips? What lips?" "Why, Ec-lipse, of course," would be the rejoinder. In fact, every one was "going to" the eclipse; every one was jolly, and, in spite of the smoked glass, no one took a darkened view of life.

Parepa-Rosa's English Opera

is going to open here on the 11th of next month, and to open very promisingly, too. The opera she presents is Balfe's *Puritan's Daughter*, in which the ponderous *prima donna* will herself make her appearance. The *debut* of Mad'lle Rose Hersee, an English soprano, will take place the succeeding Monday, in *La Sonnambula*. Madame Rosa has made tremendous exertions and cut extensively into Mrs. dernard's old company. She pays big salaries, and is virtually her own treasurer. If she can only keep her jealousy in the background, the members of her troupe will live harmoniously with one another until the end of the season. But she will have to struggle very religiously, for if her jealousy could be weighed by the pound. I don't know how many tons it would amount to. At the recent Boston Jubilee she passed some of the pleasantest hours of her life, probably, for she got all the applause; and the unquestionable beauty of her voice caused the public to forget that any other songstress had a claim upon them. Occasionally—in private more than in public—this great and lovely singer has met with a painful check to her unamiability, which is all the more remarkable as she is gifted with other attributes which seem to be compatible with her being a "jolly little sing," instead of the great, grudging, gifted cantatrice whom the public delights to honor.

Here is a

Tiny Piece of Gossip

about the agent of a certain actress who holds no mean position at Mr. Booth's theatre, and who on a recent occasion was called upon at a matinee to take the place of another actress who was suddenly indisposed. Miss Q. (as we will call her) acquitted herself quite creditably, learned the part at a few hours' notice, knew it when the hour came to go upon the stage, and proved to the public that she thoroughly "understood her biz." Late on the Saturday night, a man bearing evidences of haste and perspiration dashed into the office of a newspaper that, at that last moment, was completing its preparations for the next day's issue. In the dusky apartment he found a young man all alone reading proof. The following colloquy ensued:—

"Is this the office of the ——?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it too late to have a paragraph inserted?"

"No, not if it's very important."

"Hand me a sheet of paper, sir, for God's sake!"

"Good heavens! calm your-self, sir. Here is some foolscap."

With a superhuman effort the perspiring stranger steadied his nerves, and dipping pen in ink, and in the extremity of his agitation making hideous faces over the foolscap, dashed off a few frantic lines.

"Here, sir! for the love of heaven send that up and have it inserted without fail."

"I beg pardon," exclaimed the reader of proofs. "Am I to understand that this is a gratis contribution, or is——"

But before he could complete this sentence the young man was startled by the change in his visitor's attitude and face. The shirt-collar was thrown back, the hat was pulled forward, one leg was planted firmly in an advancing direction, the other struck out behind, lending support to the figure, and the arms were set akimbo.

"I'm not a penny-a-liner!" burst from the lips of the excited notice writer.

Without more words the stranger left the office, and the reader of proofs, who meanwhile had broken out into a cold sweat, picked up the slip of paper and read thereon, "Miss Q. appeared yesterday afternoon as ——, and enacted the part with great success."

In fact, her only misfortune consists in not being happy in the selection of her agents.

The critic in the *Evening Post* calls the Worrell sisters artists, and talks about their *espiegle*. I didn't know they had one, did you?

An immense crowd surged yesterday afternoon around the Post Office, in the expectation that Grant would be there. He wasn't, though. He dropped his letters in at station D, instead, perhaps because it is much cleaner than the box in Nassau street.

ALI BABA.

Amusements.

AT THE ARCH, Bryant's Minstrels will conclude their engagement this evening.

On Monday a short season will be commenced by Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels. This troupe numbers twenty-six performers, who are now on their sixteenth annual tour, and as the amusements in this city are at a rather low ebb just at present, they will have a fair chance to secure full houses.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 620 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAP.—Cleansing and disinfecting. Beneficial in skin diseases. Prevents the attack of mosquitoes. Keeps fleas from dogs and cures mange. Is useful in all cases in which Carbolic Acid may be used. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by

PECK & CO., Apothecaries,
No. 1228 Chesnut street.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by

WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—We have arranged one portion of our store exclusively for cheap goods, and will place in this department every article which is in the least old style or imperfect, and will sell them regardless of cost.

To close out our odd Castor Bottles we have reduced them to 25 cents each.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Ten pieces, $3?00, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH French Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets at greatly reduced prices.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH FRENCH FANCY GOODS, Vases, Figures, etc., at greatly reduced prices, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to make room for fall importations, at

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

A great eclipse is something rather rare,
Like pickled frogs, or steaks of polar bear;
August the seventh we're to have a show
Got up expressly for the folks below,
In which the moon will spread herself, until
The only light we get without a bill—
Plus five per cent. for any short delay
In paying up—is well-nigh hid away;
There'll be no extra charge for want of light,
And governments don't put a stamp on night.

But this aside, I'll mention while I sing,
How MARVIN'S SAFE eclipses every thing
Made or described in prose, or song, or sonnet,
So very dry, you can't e'en joke upon it!
Moonlike in form, to many new and strange
To have such *quarters full* of current *change*,
Its mystery may obscure your son and *heir*,
For none but you may touch the cash put there.
Then view the sun's grand circular display
While reading Marvin's circular this day.

The Spherical Safe sold only by

MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

REDUCED,
Reduced,
Reduced,
Reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are anxious to close out our stock, it being extra large, fresh, and complete, and we want to alter our Building so as to gain more room. We will, therefore, during the month of August cut down the prices lower than ever.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—RYAN.—On Tuesday evening, August 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas J. Brown, of Logan Square Church, Mr. JOHN A. BLAKE to Miss JENNIE RYAN, all of this city.

DAVIS—GETTZ.—On the 2d instant, at No. 1021 S. Tenth street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. HENRY H. DAVIS to Miss LYDIA H. GETTZ, all of this city.

DIED.

DILKS.—On the 3d instant, ANDREW DILKS, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Dilksboro, N. J., on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. Friends taking the Sunday mail train, foot of Market street (7.15), for Barnsboro Station, will find conveyances to carry them to the Church.

ERWIN.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY J. BURNS, wife of the late Francis Erwin, and daughter of H. D. and Mary Burns, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Directors and Teachers of the Public Schools, Section 18, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. E. corner of Frankford road and Allen street, on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services to be held at the Twelfth Baptist Church. To proceed to Hanover street.

HAINES.—On the 5th instant, AQUILLA HAINES, aged 51 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. 82, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214; Columbia H. R. A. C., 91; St. John's Commandery, No. 4, and the Brethren in general; also the Scott Legion Corps, South Penn Hose Company, and Humane Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1235 N. Tenth street, on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HARGREAVES.—On the 5th instant, MOSES HARGREAVES, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Frankford Lodge, No. 262, A. Y. M., and Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, I. O. of O. F., and the Orders in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4521 Worth street, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HUNTER.—On the 3d instant, SARAH V., daughter of Frederick and Mary Louisa Hunter, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, near Penrose Ferry Bridge, Kingsessing, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

NORRIS.—On the 3d instant, JOSEPH NORRIS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Greble Council, O. U. A. M.; 118th Regiment P. V.; and Shipwrights of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, August 8, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1104 East Dauphin street. To proceed to Palmer Street Ground.

McCLOSKEY.—On the 5th instant, ELENOR, wife of the late Michael McCloskey, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1315 Race street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

WARNER.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, CHARLES WEST WARNER, son of Mary D. and the late Charles Warner, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Company I, Grey Reserves, and Monte Christo Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1131 Vine street, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Over-seaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very valuable Business Stand. Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets; containing in front on Ninth street 18 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along Cherry street 95 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has all the modern conveniences, and is in excellent order, having been recently improved by the present owner at great expense. The location is desirable for almost any kind of business, being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and is well situated and adapted for a banking institution, which is much needed in this particular business locality. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good business stand. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$16,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 14 21 9 4] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Five new three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, and 1524 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, August 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those five new three-story brick messuages, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Fifteenth street, Nos. 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, each containing in front on Christian street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet, to a 4-feet wide alley. They have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, Baltimore heater, etc. Terms, about $2000 may remain on each. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1516 Christian street. Sale absolute. They will be sold separately.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 12 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF heirs.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable business stand. Three-story brick store, No. 343 North Third street, above Vine street. 20 by 128 feet. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, No. 343; containing in front on Third street 20 feet, and extending in depth 128 feet. The easternmost part of the lot is occupied as a beer garden. It is situate in a very valuable business neighborhood. Subject to a yearly quit rent of 1 shilling and 8 pence sterling. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 14 21 9 4 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
21 mws rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu3

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire.....$3 25
Children " " 1 75
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
6 24 tf

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1½ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS,

No. 220 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 9,

DOLAN'S WINTER QUEEN SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The attention of the trade is invited. 8 7 stuhst*

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BATHING CAPS! BATHING CAPS!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

DURING THE REBUILDING OF OUR FRONT STORE,

We are in full operation.
No interruption to business.
Departments all in full blast.

IMPROVED BATHING ROBES.
THIN SHAWLS—BARGAINS.
BEST WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
WHITE PLAID NAINSOOKS.
CLOSING OUT DRESS LINENS.
LINENS VERY CHEAP NOW.
DOMESTIC STOCK VERY FULL.
BOYS' CLOTHING—LOW PRICES.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. 1 7 fsm

BLANKETS.

A FULL STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES FOR FAMILY USE.

Hotels, Boarding-houses, and Institutes supplied in quantities with all grades of

WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
8 6 3t PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Fine Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Beautiful Large Plaid Nainsooks for Dresses.
Plain Cambrics, Nainsooks and Mulls, in good assortment.
White Piques, all grades, from 25 cents to $1 25.
Fine Striped Piques, neat styles, 37½ and 40 cents.
White Shetland, Hernani, and Barege Shawls.
50 dozen Red Bordered Fringed Towels, at 25 cts.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 1f

PILLOW CASE LACES,
wet with whisky (not from the whisky conflagration, Front and Lombard), at 4, 6, 7, and 12c. a yard, about half usual price. These are unlike some of the water wet goods that never dry in the store, being perfectly dry, little stained, and odorous.

COTTON MECHLIN NET,
very fine and sheer, yard wide, superbly dressed and finished.

LINEN HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
On hand, a good assortment of Linen Hamburg, under regular prices.

REMNANTS OF NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN NETS.
Notwithstanding the active Remnant trade of the week past, we still have over one hundred ends, from one to seven yards long, to be sold very cheap. This is the time for bargains.

SWISS MUSLIN, 19c.
VICTORIA LAWN, 19c.
Superior linings Muslins very good for the price.

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES,
from very small to very large, round, oval, long, and square. Among them is a lot 16 inches square for 50c., at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1f

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thstu rp E. S. EARLEY

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 3 rp

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation and the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known. Its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant fumigator in the sick room stands above all others.

The firm also are the proprietors and preparers of the same physician's celebrated Worm Sugar Drops, which, while pleasant to the palate and a treat to the child, efficiently remove worms, and act as a mild purgative medicine, cleansing the system and removing those premonitory causes which might terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases.

Invalids suffering from any of the diseases to which we have alluded, or from dyspepsia, should send to

DR. WISHART,

At No. 232 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And obtain a circular, setting forth in detail the properties of the medicines sold by him.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,

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CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June ,

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

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MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

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More than 20,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

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CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
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That come to the country, [3 28 s

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 5 5m

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries.

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXV.

TWIGG'S YACHTING EXPERIENCE.

He commences to build his yacht. Struck with an idea, he hastens to the ship-yard to inform the builder, when he gets struck in return, which knocked the idea and two teeth completely out of his head.

The yacht is however built, and he proceeds to stock it for a bay trip. His joy and his provisions are equally manifest. He invites a few friends to share both of them.

They make their choice of grub for the trip. The sausage falls to Twigg's lot. The demijohn falls to the deck.

Wednesday—A stiff breeze on the water and a "stiff" glass on the yacht have made the crew unsteady on their feet—the helmsman particularly.

An upset sobers them enough to distinguish which side of the boat to get on when the other side is in the water. Among their provisions they made no provision for this.

They are rescued and dragged ingloriously to shore by the fishermen on the beach, who notice their unseamanlike behavior. Their yacht is not dragged to shore, but goes on its way, "All the world before it where to choose."

New Books.

Some writers seem to fancy there is something in a name, at any rate as far as regards a work of fiction. Perhaps they think that readers are attracted by a title, like plebeian millionaires. We shall not be surprised if, before the year be over, the following new works are announced as being "nearly ready" for the public:—

Corks or Bladders. By the Author of *Sink or Swim.*

The Harvest of a Busy B. By the Author of *The Harvest of a Quiet I.*

Big Bores. By the Authoress of *Little Foxes.*

Crack it Up. A Sequel to *Live it Down.*

Sweets to the Sails. A Tale of the Court; being a Companion work to *Tonic Bitters.*

As Much Again as Half. By the Author of *One too Many.*

Cap and Scissors. By the Author of *Sword and Gown.*

Winks through a Window. A Sensation Sequel to *Lights through a Lattice.*

Good-tempered Greengages. A Romantic Novel, written by the Author of *Cross Currants.*

"Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks? Don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun?"

"I know I have; but, you see, when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right 'twixt him and me."

An intelligent Democrat recently said, in the soberest good faith, "I like Johnson well enough, but why does he give a post-office to that fool Nasby?"

Woman's Word-Book.

Nag, to.—The question by torture.

Nature.—A goddess whose footsteps we pretend to worship and use every art to deface.

Navy.—The complement of the sea-sons.

Neat.—The spirit of order.

Neck or Nothing.—The most fashionable costume for evening wear.

Nerves.—An Æolian harp on which the slightest breeze produces plaintive sounds.

Nobility.—A patent worth a hundred inventions.

Nursery.—A nest the parent birds are seldom seen near.

Nymph.—A fabled maiden who lived in cold water, and by the help of the gods was seldom out of hot.

Oats, wild.—Seed productive of chaff and bad bred.

Object.—Any one to whom she has an objection.

Occasion.—The by-path which leads just as often over the cliff as into the main road.

Opera.—The ladies' show-room.

Oyster.—A Chablis-treated bivalve.

Padding.—Stuff and nonsense.

Paint, for the face.—Contraband colors hoisted by a privateer.

Pair.—The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

Laughing in the Pulpit.

Said Mr. C——, a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, "I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. At one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, after reading my text and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very foppish dress and a head of exceeding red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin, who must have been urged on in his deviltry by the Evil One himself, for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruced dandy in front of him. The boy held his forefinger in the red hair of the young man about as long as a blacksmith would a nail rod in the fire to heat, and then on his knee commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith in making a nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time that I ever disgraced the pulpit with anything like mirth."

Extreme Politeness.

Etiquette requires, in the Chinese conversation, that each should compliment the other and everybody belonging to him in the most laudatory style, and depreciate himself, with all pertaining to him, to the lowest possible point. The following is no exaggeration, though not the precise words:—

What is your honorable name?
My insignificant appellation is Chang.
Where is your magnificent palace?
My contemptible hut is at Luchan.
How many are your illustrious children?
My vile, worthless brats are five.
How is the health of your distinguished spouse?
My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well.

A good man, but ill instructed, out West, had a call to preach. Being unable to read, he employed a friend to read the selection from the Scriptures. On one occasion the chapter was the twenty-second of Genesis, which contains these words:—"These eight did Milcah bear to Nahor, Abram's brother." From these words he proceeded as follows:—"Brethren and sisters, let us consider our blessings. We have all the comforts of life. We have flocks and herds, and gladness. Morning and evening our wives and daughters milk the cows, and our wants are all supplied. In the days of old Abram the case was different; for then, as you have heard, it took eight to milk a bear, and they didn't get much at that."

"What are you doing there, Jane?"

"Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore red."

"But what have you got to dye it?"

"Beer."

"Who on earth told you that beer would dye red?"

"Why, ma said it was beer that made your nose so red, and—"

"Here, Susan, take this child."

The latest puzzle has relation to a very lamentable fact in regard to the present spring. It is,

CC
81

which a long-headed friend interprets to mean "the C's on *it* backward," and so it is.

Among the obituary notices of a country paper we recently noticed the following:—"Mr. ——, of Malvern, aged eighty-three, passed peacefully away, on Tuesday evening last, from single blessedness to matrimonial bliss, after a short but sudden attack by Mrs. ——, a blooming widow of thirty-five."

A foppish nobleman, who saw Descartes enjoying himself at the table, having expressed surprise that a philosopher should exhibit such fondness for good cheer, got this answer for his pains:—"And pray, my lord, did you think that good things were only made for fools?"

A Minnesota editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that such was the wonderful power of advertising, the dog walked into his office while he was writing out the advertisement!

"Father, why don't we ever see any faces at the window?" asked a son of his parent, as they were passing an insane asylum. "Because their heads are turned," was the affectionate father's reply."

The following is Aunt Betsy's description of her milkman:—"He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, then turns it over and skims the bottom."

"Any seats in the next car?" asked a passenger in a crowded car of a waggish conductor. "Plenty of 'em," was the reply; "but" (as the passenger gathered up his effects preparatory to emigrating) "they are all full!"

—A little boy, returning from the Sunday School, said to his mother, "Ma, ain't there a kitten-chism for little boys? The catechism is too hard!"

—The attempt to start an asylum for useless young men failed, as no building could be constructed large enough.

An aged bachelor being asked if he ever witnessed a public execution, replied:—"No; but I once saw a marriage."

Those who go to law for damages are pretty sure to get them.

Woman's crowning glory—her bonnet. A small glory nowadays.

A young woman's conundrum. Who is our favorite Roman hero?—Marius.

Insect Plagues of the Upper Amazons.

From Chambers' Journal.

None but those who have travelled on the Upper Amazons can have any idea of the number and voracity of the insect torments which work their wicked will on the bodies of the unfortunates exposed to their attacks.

There is a fly which burrows in the skin and deposits an egg, both in human beings and animals. This produces a maggot, similar in shape to that of the common blow-fly, but much larger. Of course, inflammation in the part, followed by suppuration and discharge or extraction of the foreign body, take place. Although the maggot is probably analogous to the Guinea worm, it differs from it in being always discharged entire, whereas the Guinea worm requires very careful and gradual extraction.

Then there are 'chigos, which burrow mostly in the soles of the feet. You feel an intense itching, and on examination, find a little thing like a pea just under the epidermis; this is the bag containing the young chigos, which must be carefully picked out with the point of a knife, and the cavity left filled with tobacco-ash. It is said that if the bag is broken, and the young chigos escape, serious consequences will result. This, however, we do not believe, as we have broken many in the act of extracting them from our own feet; but always using plenty of obacco-ash, we never experienced any inconvenience. Huge spiders abound, whose very appearance inspires a wholesome dread of a nearer acquaintance, but which are harmless enough if let alone. In fact, on board our steamers, almost every cabin was tenanted by one large spider, whose presence was tolerated on account of his being a deadly foe to cockroaches, which abominable creatures used to swarm on board. Sometimes he would not be visible for a fortnight or more at a time; but he would leave tokens that he was "all there," in the shape of the empty husks of cockroaches, from which he had carefully abstracted the interior. These spiders have the power of springing upon their prey from a distance, and some of them are so large and powerful as to kill and devour small birds.

In passing through the narrow forest paths, it is necessary to be on the lookout for the wood-ticks, which are very difficult to get rid of, if once firmly attached; also for the huge black ants, an inch and a half in length, with stings like a hornet's; and the sauba ant, without sting, but armed with nippers like a pair of surgical bone-forceps, which are running about everywhere. One may sometimes chance upon a column of the dreaded 'fire-ants,' marching in regular military order; and if you do, the only thing is to bolt at once, for neither man nor beast may withstand the fire-ant and live. Occasionally one remarkt the slender form of a tree-snake gliding away, or the deadly 'tucu-riju' basking in a sunny spot; while from out the mossy roots of the great trees, quaint little horned frogs peer at you and startled lizards patter away over the dead leaves. When at length you stop to rest, take care to examine your camping ground, lest you find that centipede or scorpion may fancy the same locality.

Frequently on board our steamer both centipedes and scorpions would be killed, introduced no doubt in the wood used for fuel. One day, as we were watching the hands taking wood from canoes alongside, from one of the logs pitched on board was dislodged a scorpion, which fell on the naked left arm of a man keeping tally at the gangway. Astonished by his sudden flight through the air, the animal remained perfectly still. The man never moved a muscle, and quietly raising his right hand dipped it away with his fingers and thumb. It was very neatly and coolly done; and he thus escaped a sting which he no doubt would have received had he tried to brush it hastily away. Ants are a horrid plague, both afloat and ashore. It is amusing to see a host of small ants carrying off the body of a defunct cockroach, giving one the idea of mice departing with a dead elephant. But they are a great nuisance. They will not, however, walk over cotton wool; and anything placed on or enclosed by it is safe from them. The sauba ants are, we think, the greatest depredators of any. They form regular communities, where each individual, workers, soldiers, etc., has his own especial line of duty, and are great excavators. Mr. Bates, in his work the "Naturalist on the Amazon," has given a very capital description of these ants: but we fancy he has omitted to mention the extremely pungent aromatic smell they, or at least their nests, possess. The ants are extremely destructive to cacao plantations, stripping the trees of their leaves; they will carry away a large basket of grain in a single night, should any of them come across it. A migration takes place sometimes from the parent stock, some of the ants becoming winged and flying off. Few, however, escape the Indians, who are always on the watch for these migrations, and by whom these winged ants are considered rather a *bonne bouche*. They catch and stuff them into bottles, occasionally lightening the work by pulling the wings off one, and devouring him alive. We never had the courage to taste one, although we have partaken of many strange dishes. 'Monkey' and 'parrot' are both good, 'tapir' and 'manatee' not bad, and peccary A1: but we never ate a sauba ant; nor could we ever taste a drink much affected by the Indians, and called 'massato,' of which there is generally a large jar standing in the corner of every Indian dwelling. They always offer it to visitors; but their mode of so doing is not inviting, as it consists in a black or rather copper-colored paw being thrust into the aforesaid jar, which contains a sort of pulp, and bringing up a handful, which is squeezed into a calabash, and placed at your disposal. This pulp is, however, produced by means which, from unwillingness to disturb the stomachs of our readers, we refrain from relating. Those ants which escape the Indians fall a prey to flocks of hawks and other birds, which make their appearance as soon as ever a migration commences.

The Upper Amazons are little known to Englishmen, and in this article we have endeavored to describe a few, and but a few, of the annoyances to which the resident thereon is subject, and which certainly do not augment the charms of a life otherwise by no means luxurious. It will probably surprise many to hear that one gets very tired of turtle. But such is the fact when it forms the basis of every meal; although (and for this hint we believe ourselves entitled to gastronomic gratitude) a young turtle, roasted in its upper shell, is one of the greatest delicacies of an Amazonian dinner, and might be introduced to civilized palates with much advantage. *Probatum est.*

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1869.
On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 29 s9t Commissioner of Patents.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 400 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900	Par. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,684 26.	
Real Estate		35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		332,486 84
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3196. Estimated value		1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,150 68	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 79
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 34
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $[illegible]
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
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Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 426

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case loss.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets $2,350,00[illegible]
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN $100 | STEERAGE $3[illegible]
To London 105 | To London [illegible]
To Paris 115 | To Paris [illegible]
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool $80 | Liverpool [illegible]
Halifax 30 | Halifax [illegible]
St. John's, N. F., 45 | St. John's, N. F., [illegible]
by Branch Steamer, | by Branch Steamer, [illegible]
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on TUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin [illegible]
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin [illegible]
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 1 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The True Church of God.

There is a Church out of which no man can be saved, that is, the whole body of the elect, or as Luther said, "the one Church of the regenerate," to which a man must belong or be lost eternally—not the Church of England, or of any nation, but of all nations, and well described in the communion service of our English Church Prayer-book as the mystical body of Christ, which is "the blessed company of all faithful people." It is composed of all believers in the Lord Jesus, subjects of the electing love of God the Father, the sprinkling of the blood of God the Son, and the sanctifying work of God the Spirit. Those are the members of Christ's true Church — the Lamb's wife, the flock of Christ, the household of faith, and the family of God: the Church of the first-born "whose names are written in heaven." This is the only Church which possesses true unity. Its members are entirely agreed upon all the written matters of religion, being all taught by one Spirit, however they may differ as to Church government, ordinances, or things not essential to salvation. Its members are all holy, and this is the only Church which is truly Catholic, for it is not the Church of any people, or confined to any country, for whether Jew or Gentile, Episcopalian or Presbyterian, black or white, of whatever name or denomination, they are all one in Jesus Christ: no difference here between the Jew and the Greek. It is apostolic, for it is built on the foundation of the Apostles, and not one member shall perish: once enrolled on its list, sinners are safe for eternity, and can never be cast away. You may be a staunch Episcopalian, or Independent, or Baptist, or Wesleyan, or Plymouth Brother, and yet not belong to the true Church, and if you do not, it will be better at last if you had never been born. —*J. C. Ryle, Vicar of Stradbroke.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BAPTIST.

—Dr. Arnold, of Madison University, has accepted the Professorship of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Chicago, Illinois.

—The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, declines the proposition from the Trustees of Union University to remove to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The chief reason is, that the funds contributed by South Carolina to the endowment of the seminary were contributed on condition that they should, in case of its removal from Greenville, be turned over to Furman University.

—A fifth Baptist church is about to be organized in San Francisco. Ground has already been selected on which to erect a house of worship. The new house will cost about $10,000, half of which sum has already been subscribed. The Rev. C. A. Buckbee of New York has consented to become pastor of this new enterprise.

—A writer in the *Baptist Tidings*, giving an account of the labors of one of its missionaries among the Roman Catholics, himself a converted Romanist, says:—"This makes the fifth Baptist church organized from Roman Catholics by the labors of Mr. Draroches since he came to Detroit, twelve years ago—two in Michigan, two in Ohio, and one in Canada."

EPISCOPAL.

—*The Church Almanac* for 1869 gives the following summary:—Bishops, 47; priests and deacons, 2687; parishes, 2472; baptisms, 35,702; confirmations, 21,958; number of communicants, 194,692; Sunday scholars, 194,046; contributions, $4,457,888. The oldest bishops are Rev. B. B. Smith of Kentucky and Rev. C. P. McIlvaine of Ohio, both consecrated in 1832.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks has received and accepted a call to Trinity Church, Boston. His resignation as rector of the parish in this city was presented to the vestry and by them accepted. We have not learned when he will enter upon his new field.

—The Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., has accepted the call extended him by the congregation of the St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Bridgeton, N. J.

—An assistant of Dr. Ewer is getting up a new Episcopal church in the city of New York, to be called the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and which is to follow a ritual far in advance of even St. Albans, going to the extreme of the most notorious churches of London. The question is whether Bishop Potter will consecrate it.

—The new St. John's Episcopal Church, East Hartford, Conn., is to be quite a St. Albans affair. At least the elaborate description of its candles and altar clothes would so indicate.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Of 300 Presbyterian ministers in Canada only 9 are doctors of divinity.

—The Presbyterian Old School Assembly will meet at Pittsburg on the second Wednesday of November.

—The Rev. Stuart Robinson's congregation (Second Presbyterian) have purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, and intend to erect thereon a new church edifice which will cost $100,000. Broadway will then have four of the finest places of worship in the city.

—The Rev. James P. Smith, son of the late Dr. Joseph Smith, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, has taken charge of the church at Fredericksburg, Virginia, vacated by the death of the Rev. Thomas W. Gilmer. The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., was pastor of this church before the war.

—Owing to pecuniary difficulties, it has been determined to suspend Oakland College during the coming year. A grammar school will probably be carried on in the college buildings during the suspension.

—Judge Williams, treasurer of the Hamilton College, has received from the studio of Hiram Powers, in Italy, a marble bust of Edwin C. Litchfield, valued at $10,000. It is to be placed in the Perry H. Smith library, with other memorials of the college benefactor.

—Sixty-seven persons have been received to the Presbyterian church of New York Mills in the last two communions. The inquiry meetings are still kept up, and hardly a week has passed but some have appeared to ask after the way of life.

—The friends of Lane Theological Seminary, situated on Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, Ohio, have liberally furnished the means necessary for thoroughly repairing it and putting it in excellent condition for the next session. The workmen are now putting a Mansard roof on it, and elegantly rearranging and refitting the rooms and halls of the institution, so as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner at least forty students. Each student is to have a study and sleeping-room, or two students will occupy in common one large study with two sleeping apartments attached.

METHODIST.

—Hon. James Harlan, LL. D., United States Senator from Iowa, formerly Secretary of the Interior, was lately elected President of the Iowa Wesleyan University.

—The agents of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, having assumed a liability of $675,000 as their share of the purchase money for the New Connectional Buildings on Broadway, find it necessary, in order to pay the whole of the above-named sum, to borrow, for several years, $500,000, and in accordance with the advice of the commission appointed and authorized by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to raise money by loan or otherwise, have prepared coupon bonds of $100, $200, $500, and $1000 for the above-named sum of five hundred thousand dollars, redeemable in three years, and payable in fifteen years from June 1, 1869, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable at the office of the said agents, at No. 805 Broadway, on presentation of the proper coupons.—*Evangelist.*

CONGREGATIONAL.

—A church of nine members was organized June 28, at Wheatlands, not far from Stockton, Cal.

—The corner-stone for the new edifice for the Union Church, Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D., pastor, was laid July 21. The new house is to be built of Roxbury stone, with Nova Scotia trimmings, in early Gothic style, with a tower 175 feet in height. The chapel, which seats 400, will be completed in the autumn, and the main edifice the following September. The total cost will be $140,000.

—A church of eleven members was organized in Judson, Minn., July 11, and one in Seneca, Iowa, July 14, with fourteen members.

—Rev. G. F. Walker, of Little Compton, R. I., says the *Advance*, on a recent occasion invited to an "old ladies' party" at the parsonage twenty-six ladies—all of them over seventy years of age. Nine were present, eight of them widows. Four of them were over eighty, and one, eighty-seven, has her second sight, and can read without the aid of glasses.

—The corner-stone of a $150,000 meeting-house was laid by the Puritan Church, Brooklyn, July 17. Rev. C. H. Everest is the pastor.

—The Jones Professorship of Pulpit Oratory has been established at the Andover Theological Seminary, and on Tuesday week Rev. John Wesley Churchill was installed professor, and he delivered his inaugural address.

—On a late Sunday, Professor Park, of Andover, being in the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's congregation, the fact became known to that clergyman, who insisted upon his taking part with him in the administration of the Lord's Supper, introducing him to the congregation as "his venerable and beloved friend."

—The excavation for the walls of the new theological building has been made on the lot north of the College Square, on the corner of Elm and College streets, New Haven. The situation is a fine one, and the building, which will be one hundred and sixty-four feet long and forty-four wide, will present an imposing appearance. Its estimated cost is about $125,000.

REFORMED.

—The following are the statistics of the German Reformed Church for the present year:—Ministers, 505; congregations, 1173; members unconfirmed, 69,167; members confirmed, 115,259; communed, 95,941; baptisms, 11,922; confirmed, 6772; received on certificate, 3165; dismissed, 1268; excommunicated, 176; deaths, 3421; Sunday-schools, 1019; Sunday-school scholars, 46,145, and benevolent contributions, $84,809'18.

UNIVERSALIST.

—Mr. Canfield's Universalist church, Brooklyn, has the following creed:—

"We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

"We believe there is one God, whose nature is love (revealed in one Lord, Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace), who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practise good works; for these things are profitable unto men."

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cares, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COURTER,

3 15 3m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

Philadelphia,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

1 29 Also, WOOL SACKS.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved

LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,

6 24 3m No. 436 North BROAD Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·39 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5 00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6 00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	6·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A.M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·59 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4·40 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown, Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·35 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE TO-DAY.

Eclipse Begins at 8 minutes past 5 P. M.
" Greatest at 5 minutes past 6 P. M.
" Ends at 57 minutes past 6 P. M.

Its duration will be 1h. 49 m.; its magnitude 10·9 digits (a total eclipse being 12); and its point of beginning 132 deg. The south will be eclipsed. Applied practically in observation, all the above calculations are valuable, as they direct the attention to the exact time and point of the commencement of the partial obscuration.

Let the spectator, while looking at the declining sun, imagine a straight line drawn through the sun from top to bottom, and another through the middle from right to left, as if it were to be sliced into quarters like an apple. The upper point of the line will be 0 deg., the right hand point—of course, as the person must be facing to the west, his right hand will be towards the north—will be 90 deg., and the lowermost point 180 deg. Midway between the latter two points may be inserted 135 deg.; at this point practically the first obscuration will be visible. The line of shade will creep gradually up over the disc of the sun, covering the lower limb regularly in its progress. At its greatest obscuration, about eleven-twelfths of the sun's surface will be darkened, and the small rim unobscured will be the upper section of its disc. As the sun sets to-day at 7·6, about ten minutes will elapse between the ending of the eclipse and the sinking of the sun, giving time for gay-tinted clouds and the beautiful twilight, should the weather permit.

Fairmount Park will doubtless have thousands of visitors, as the afternoon bids fair to be a delightful one, and the rolling ground will give excellent points for observations. We would caution all to guard their eyes, and to avoid straining or overtaxing them. Where nothing better can be had, a bit of plain glass, smoked over a candle or lamp, in some parts more deeply than in others, to suit the varying intensity of the sun's rays during the progress of the eclipse, will enable the observer to see most of the phenomena. In the city it will be easy to procure pieces of the red or ruby-tinted glass, of different shades or depths from most of the glaziers, which may be used with advantage, instead of the smoked glass. Those who can command a good opera-glass, or small telescope of any kind, provided with a shade glass to screen the eye, will of course have a better view.

To those whose eyes require caution in using, and others for variety sake, it will pay to take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface. In the middle of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its progress without straining the eyes, and without smutting face or hands with smoked glass.

THE FORCED CITY WARRANTS—THE MYSTERY PARTLY REVEALED.—On Sunday last Theodore Geissler was drowned at Cape May while bathing a young lady. The circumstances of the drowning led many to believe that it was a case of suicide, and from facts which have since been revealed, such was no doubt the case. After the recovery of the body a friend opened the trunk, and finding a city warrant in it, sold it to a broker, in order to realize sufficient to pay the funeral expenses. The individual who purchased it offered it subsequently at a broker's office, where the discovery was made that the warrant was one purchased on Third street a few weeks since under circumstances which led to the belief that it was the basis of the forgeries of city warrants, a number of which have been sold recently. As the gentleman who undertook to sell it had no difficulty in showing where he got it, he was at once exonerated, but the matter was placed in the hands of the police, and an investigation is being made to discover whether the suspicions entertained are correct, and if so, who were the forgers.

A sum of money in gold was also found in the trunk, which serves to almost convince the authorities that the deceased was the party who, a couple of weeks since, passed a forged check on a broker, receiving a check in payment, which he exchanged for gold in a neighboring banker's. The detectives have been working up the case with a view to ascertain the entire history of the affair, and at present one is absent from the city for the purpose of discovering where the counterfeit warrants were printed.

INTERESTING SUNDAY SCHOOL EXERCISES.—To-morrow evening a large number of Sunday School children, with their parents, will be addressed at the hall, corner of SIXTH street and Girard avenue, by Colonel D. W. C. Moore, of the Second Reformed Church. Rev. Dr. Fisher will also take part in the services. During the evening several anthems will be sung, and recitations given by the children. The Sunday Schools belong to the Trinity Reformed Church, whose building is being erected at the corner of Seventh and Oxford streets.

RETURN OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel A. J. Sellers commanding, who have been encamped at Atlantic City since Saturday last, break camp this afternoon, and will arrive in the city about 7 o'clock this evening. On reaching Vine street wharf they will be received by the Fritz Zouaves, the Grey Reserves, and a number of fire companies, out of which the principal portion of the regiment is formed. After parading through a number of the prominent thoroughfares, the regiment will proceed to their headquarters at Broad and Race streets.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CASE OF LEE AND MOONEY?—Some two weeks since, Robert M. Lee and Vincent Mooney, two notorious characters, were bound over for a further hearing by the magistrate sitting at the Central Station, on a charge of robbing the safe of a flour and feed store in the western part of the city, Alderman Hurley becoming bail. Since that time nothing has been heard of it, and naturally the question arises, what has become of it? Has not another felony been compounded by the police authorities?

THE DISASTROUS FIRE.—The scene of the destructive fire at Front and Lombard streets was visited this morning by several thousand people. Immense volumes of smoke continue to pour from the ruins, particularly at the southeast corner of the building, where the fire originated. Whisky is still flowing down the gutters from the debris, and it is being put into hogsheads by workmen who have been employed for that purpose. So great is the quantity running, that a considerable amount is lost.

ALDERMANIC FINES.—The following are the amounts paid into the City Treasury by the Aldermen named, for the month of July past:—

Alderman Morrow	$45	Alderman Lutz	$41
" Randall	20	" Massey	35
" Eggleton	20	" Heins	34
" Carpenter	40	" Toland	51
" Godbon	41	" Pancoast	54
" Dallas	31		

PRESENT TO THE MAYOR OF CAPE MAY.—Lieutenant John Kelly, of the Eighth district, accompanied by Lieutenants Spear, Jacoby, and Smith, leave for Cape May this afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Mayor, William B. Miller, Esq., with a set of police equipments, consisting of a mace, silver-mounted, a rattle, silver-mounted, and a belt. This is intended as a testimonial of respect entertained for the Mayor by Lieutenant Kelly.

A WATCH STOLEN.—Henry Carpenter was arrested last evening at Fourth and Shippen streets, for stealing a watch from a stranger's pocket. After removing the article he third ran, but was overhauled by a policeman, who found the watch in his possession. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

A MANSION ROBBED.—Yesterday afternoon thieves got into the Eastwick Mansion, at the west end of Gray's Ferry Bridge, by prying open the window shutters, and stole three dozen of silver spoons and a lot of jewelry. The dwelling was unoccupied at the time, the family living in a building on another part of the estate.

CRUELTY TO A MULE.—Yesterday afternoon, William Ittenhouse, while engaged in maltreating a mule at Seventh and Race streets, was taken in charge by a policeman, who escorted him before Alderman Hibberd, who held him for trial.

FATAL RESULT OF A COAL OIL EXPLOSION.—On Thursday evening Mrs. Ellen Gordon residing at No. 136 S. Second street, was badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She died yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries.

DROWNED MAN.—The body of a white man was found drowned in the Delaware, at Spruce street wharf. It is supposed to be Patrick Ryan, who jumped overboard late last night, and refused the assistance offered him by a private watchman.

A WOMAN BEATER.—Jacob Prizel, a German, was taken into custody yesterday at a house on Oak street, below Noble. He was charged with violently assaulting a female inmate of the place. Alderman Toland sent him to prison.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Trinity Church, Boston, has made a very tempting offer to Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Holy Trinity of this city, which that divine has accepted. It is expected that he will enter upon his new field of labor in October next.

HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Death of Frank Wycoff.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Frank Wycoff, who was struck in the breast by a knife thrown from the hands of Henry Carr, on Thursday last, and died almost immediately from the effects of the wound.

The evidence was as follows:—

Israel P. Ricketts, No. 805 Emeline street, sworn. On last Thursday, the 5th inst., in the morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, a man came to the shop where I work, No. 1622 Shippen street, with two looking-glasses; he said he was to leave them there by order of James Derry, the proprietor of the shop; Derry was not in, and I said I would go and find him; I went out, looking for Derry, and on the way met Henry Carr; he was going towards the shop, he worked in the shop; he said he hadn't seen James; he kept on to the shop, and I went on to Gallagher's place, in Shippen street, between Seventh and Seventeenth; I saw Derry and Wycoff and told Derry to come right away to the shop; I then went back to the shop; Carr and the man with the looking-glasses were there; I saw the man with the glasses; Derry would be there in a few minutes; Derry did come; he looked at the glasses, and then went out, as I supposed, to get the money to pay for them; while Derry was out Carr said to the man, "——has gone out, and I don't know what time he will come back; you had better let me take the glasses and show them to his wife;" I then said to Carr that he had better let the glasses alone, that they were not bought for him; Carr answered that he knew his own business; I then told the man not to let Carr have the glasses; that James would be back; Carr insisted upon having the glasses to show to Derry's wife, and told the man that Derry's wife lived up stairs over the shop, which was not so; the man let him have one glass; he took the glass out the back door leading from the shop, the man supposing he went up stairs with it; he went out into the street; the man finding he was gone longer than he should be, asked me, "Where that fellow had gone with the glass?" I told him I didn't know, and he asked, "Don't Derry's wife live up stairs?" I told him no; the man then went out to hunt for Carr; in the meantime Derry came back; I told Derry the circumstance of Carr taking the glass to show to his Derry's) wife; Derry said, "My Wife? why did the man set him have it?" I went out and saw Carr coming; I told him that he "was a pretty fellow—that the devil was to pay about the glasses;" Carr came in and the man asked him for the glass; Carr said he couldn't fit the glass, "but there was a dollar towards paying for the glass, and that he came on Saturday or Monday he would pay him by instalments, as Derry was to pay, and that it would be all right;" the man said "No; I want the glass;" Carr said he couldn't get the glass, that he would have to make the best of it; the man then said it Derry would be responsible it was all right; Derry said he would, and counted out the money except twenty five cents; that twenty-five cents I gave him to make up the money; he paid the man; the man then asked Derry to walk out and take a drink; while Derry and the man were out, this Wycoff was in a little back room; he came out into the shop, and said to Carr, "Here, it was best for the shop I wouldn't leave it for an hour or half an hour; I would put you right out on the bricks; because any man that would do as you do, ain't fit to be in the shop, d—n it;" Carr asked him what he meant; he said, "I mean what I say;" Carr answered, "I don't care for you or dam; dim can't put me on the bricks, nor you either; you have a good deal to say about it, and ——— it, I can whip you;" Frank said You can't whip me;" Carr said he could, but that he (Wycoff) "was only a blower;" Wycoff said, "If you raise your hands to me or cut me, I will put you in your hole, where you belong;" Carr said, "Yes, that is all you think about; if a man does anything to you, putting him in Moyamensing;" he said to Carr, "No, I'll not put you into Moyamensing," Carr said to him, "You ———, clear me of the law and I'll whip you right here;" with that Carr pulled off his coat; Wycoff had none on; I got up then and said to Carr and Wycoff both, "If you go out and get your rum into you, you needn't think that you are going to come into this shop and do your fighting, for you can't do it, nor start it;" Carr said, "You ain't enough in it—I am going to let him blow over me;" then he went toward Wycoff as if he wanted to get close enough to strike him; I took hold of them and held them off; they tried to get away from me, but I held them; after Carr saw he couldn't get loose he put his hand down to his pocket; Frank asked Carr what he was doing down in his pocket, whether he was going after a knife; I looked at him, but didn't see him pull the knife out at that time; my attention was called to Frank and then I turned suddenly to look at Carr; I saw a knife then in Carr's hand; he was opening it, then I told him to put it up, that he shouldn't pull a job like make no answer; he put the knife in his left hand; turned the blade towards the palm; raised his hand towards his shoulder; threw the knife at Wycoff; the knife lodging in Wycoff's breast, about an inch below the nipple; Wycoff said to me, "He's stabbed me;" Wycoff pulled the knife out and threw it on the floor; I looked at him, but didn't see any blood; I pushed Carr then into the little room; put my foot against the door to keep him in there; Derry then came into the shop; Frank said to him, "Jim, Harry has cut me;" Derry told him to go to the drug store and get a physician; they went to the drug store; I staid in the shop, keeping Carr in; a man came and told me to go to the drug store, because "that friend of yours is a gone goose"; I said, "I guess not"; I looked then in the back room for Carr and found that he had opened another door that was in the room and fled through Mrs. McGovern's place, when the officers came to look for him (a vague).

Dr. Shapleigh testified. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Frank Wycoff; discovered a penetrating wound three-quarter of an inch long, one inch below and three-quarters of an inch to the right of the left nipple, over the upper edge of the fifth rib; the instrument struck the upper edge of the fifth rib, glanced slightly upwards, penetrated the walls of the chest and the *pericardium*, and entered the left ventricle of the heart one inch and a half above the apex; the outer wound of the heart was three-eighths of an inch long; the inner wound one-quarter of an inch; the pericardial sack was filled with blood; direction of the wound, slightly upwards and to the right; depth about 2½ inches. The deceased came to his death by violence—wound of the heart.

Mrs. McGovern, a lad (her son), and James Derry, proprietor of the shop in which the fatal affray took place, were sworn, and gave testimony corroborative of that of the witness Ricketts.

Derry testified in addition that he accompanied Wycoff, after the wound had been inflicted, to the drug store; that the druggist said the wound was not dangerous, but that while he was procuring something to dress it with Wycoff fell to the floor, and died at once.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said Francis S. Wycoff came to his death by a stab inflicted at the hands of Henry Carr, at No. 1622 Shippen street, August 5, 1869."

THERMOMETRICAL.

The First Seven Days of August, 1868 and '69.

The past week has been a delightful one for the can't-get-aways. The air has been cool and bracing, and the city has been as comfortable for those who must remain in it as could be desired. A glance at the vagaries of the mercury will show that the past few days the climate has been that of early April or of November days:—

	1869.			1868.		
	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*
Aug. 1	68	80	83	76	89	89
" 2	68	76½	80	80	84	86
" 3	75	86	89½	76	87	89
" 4	70	83½	85	72	75	83
" 5	68	75½	77	74	81	83
" 6	57	69	71½	72	79	82½
" 7	56½	69½	..	73½	82	83

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 355, being a decrease of 44 from last week, and a decrease of 57 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 119 were adults; 251 minors; 311 were born in the United States; 51 were foreign; 8 were unknown; 29 were people of color; and 15 from the country. Of the number, 10 died of congestion of the brain; 8 of inflammation of the lungs; 26 of marasmus; 8 of typhoid fever; 13 of old age; and 76 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	16	Fifteenth	27
Second	19	Sixteenth	7
Third	9	Seventeenth	12
Fourth	21	Eighteenth	16
Fifth	12	Nineteenth	25
Sixth	8	Twentieth	34
Seventh	25	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	9	Twenty-second	14
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	6
Tenth	11	Twenty-fourth	8
Eleventh	12	Twenth-fifth	13
Twelfth	8	Twenth-sixth	18
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-seventh	7
Fourteenth	12	Twenty-eighth	0

CARGOES OF PEACHES.—The peach season is now fairly inaugurated, and large arrivals may now be expected for several weeks to come. The following vessels arrived this morning:—Propellers W. Whilldeu and Diamond State, barge Minnesota and steamer Roanoke, from Sassafras river, Maryland, with 24,332 baskets; steamer B. H. Adams, from Chester river, 3300 baskets; schooner Village Belle sloop Planter, and barge W. W. Scutt, from Odessa, Delaware, with 3849 baskets; barque Hannah Sophia from Bohemia river, Maryland, with 2500 baskets. Total arrived per river this morning, 36,472 baskets.

THE SPRING GARDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish in our columns a statement of this long-established and well-tried insurance company. It exhibits a capital of nearly $700,000 invested in securities of the most productive character for the protection of its policy-holders, and is in all respects the gratifying result of good management. The President is one of our most reliable business men, enjoying the fullest confidence of the public, associated with a Board of Directors composed of some of our sagacious and enterprising business men, and is worthy of the patronage of our merchants.

A LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION TO BE CALLED TOGETHER AGAIN.—The City Executive Committee, before whom was heard the case of the contested nomination in the Fourth Legislative district, between Messrs. William E. Elliott and Joseph Brady, have decided to reconvene the convention on Tuesday, August 17, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

STILL LIVELY.—Cape May hotel keeping does not seem to have been injured by cool weather, the Columbia House numbering at this time about six hundred guests.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Political Factions in Texas—The Coming Campaign—Letter from Texan Officials to General Butler—His Aid and Influence Asked to Crush the Hamilton Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following letter has been forwarded to General Butler:—

GALVESTON, Texas, July 8, 1869.—Hon. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.—SIR:—A State Convention of the Republican party of Texas, at which twenty-one Senatorial districts out of the thirty into which the State is divided were fully represented, met at Houston, Texas, on the 7th of June, 1869, and nominated General E. J. Davis for Governor, and Hon. J. W. Flanigan for Lieutenant-Governor together with a full ticket of reliable and earnest Republicans for the various offices under the proposed Constitution.

A. J. Hamilton has nominated himself as an independent candidate for Governor, and a full ticket for State officers has also been proposed by a clique of conservatives to run with him upon what they term the People's ticket.

The People's ticket is supported only by the Democracy of Texas and a few Johnson office-holders now in office in this State. No respectable number of the conservative Republicans even endorse the Hamilton movement, but as the name they have given the ticket clearly indicates its character, we may plainly say that the ultimate end that will be accomplished by the election of Hamilton will be a triumph for the old Democratic party of Texas. Impressed with this belief we deem it necessary to make a vigorous and effective campaign in favor of the regular nominees of the Republican party of Texas.

The wealth of the State is opposed to the Republican party and its candidates, and the opposition headed by Hamilton can command what money it requires for electioneering purposes. There are in Texas 65,000 voters that will vote the Republican ticket, provided proper means are used to organize the party and bring them to the polls in the coming election. To organize our forces, to print the necessary documents, and to pay speakers in the field throughout this great State, are of the first importance.

As one well acquainted with the avenues through which our State Executive Committee could hope to secure the advice and counsel necessary, we ask your co-operation in the matter, believing you are deeply interested in the success of the Republican party in the unreconstructed States. The Hon. J. G. Tracy, editor of the *Union*, Houston, Texas, is the chairman of the Republican State Committee, who will be happy to hear any suggestion you may impart relative to the request we herein join in making.

Trusting to enlist your efficient influence in behalf of our cause in Texas, we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants—Lewis G. Brown, Collector Internal Revenue Second District; Thomas Kearney, Collector Port Corpus Christi; J. A. Henderson, Assessor Second District, Texas; J. K. McCreary, Collector Port Indianola; William E. Parker, United States Marshal Eastern District, Texas; F. W. Glenn, Collector Internal Revenue First District.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 21, 1869.—Hon. B. F. Butler, Boston, Mass.—Sir:—I take pleasure in certifying to all that is set forth in the enclosed letter to yourself, signed by Messrs. Parker, Brown, and others except that portion that would seem to say that Governor Hamilton is supported only by Democrats. I am unwilling to say that all his supporters are Democrats, but am glad to be able to bear testimony to the fact that his supporters are mainly of that political faith. Very respectfully,

JAMES A. MCKEE,
Postmaster, Galveston, Texas.

Danger of Revenue Officials in Georgia.

Assessor Belcher, of the Third Georgia district, has forwarded to Commissioner Delano the positive declination of William E. Haygood, who, it will be remembered, was appointed Assistant Assessor of the Thirteenth division of that district, including the counties of Wilkes and Taliaferro. He states that Mr. Haygood would not serve for fifty dollars a day, notwithstanding the tender of troops made by General Terry, and James B. Wilson has been recommended for the position.

From the tenor of Mr. Haygood's declination, it would seem that the resistance to the revenue officers there was so great as to make it as much as an officer's life is worth to attempt to enforce the law.

Conference with the Osage Indians.

Representative Clarke's conference with the Osage Indians in Kansas is not approved at that Indian Bureau. The treaty complained of was made May 27, 1868, and by its terms the Osages agreed to sell about 8,000,000 acres of their land in Kansas for $1,600,000 to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, and to remove and settle in the Indian country south of Kansas. Immediately after the negotiation of the treaty, strenuous efforts were made to prevent its ratification, and Mr. Clarke appeared quite prominent in the movement. So far the attempt has succeeded, and the treaty is still awaiting the final action of the Senate. The agents who negotiated the treaty, in a report submitted, agree that the Indians were disappointed when the treaty failed to be ratified. From present indications, Mr. Clarke will not meet with much encouragement when he comes here with his report.

The Hon. John Titus

will leave for Arizona to assume the duties of Associate Justice of the United States District Court for that Territory, to reside at Tucson. Mr. Titus was formerly Chief Justice of Utah for six years, and will leave a lucrative practice in Philadelphia to assume his official duties.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Hobbs.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Kate A. Hobbs, whose violent death caused such a mournful sensation, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Dr. Hobbs. The house was filled with neighbors and friends anxious to testify their respect for the unfortunate lady. The funeral service, which was very impressive, was conducted by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke. The body was neatly attired in a dove-colored silk dress, and placed in an elegant rosewood casket, which was adorned with a wreath of flowers and ivy. Her features were natural and calm. The remains were interred at Forest Hill.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Yesterday a colored man named Henry Brown, employed in loading a barque with tobacco, was instantly crushed to death by the falling of a hogshead into the hold.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet at 33½c. Flour dull and low grades firm; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25@8·75; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·75@7·25; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat steady; good to prime red, $1·50@1·60; choice, $1·65. Corn steady; white, $1·06@1·08, Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye, $1·20. Mess Pork firm at $24@34·50. Bacon active with advancing tendency; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 19¾c.; shoulders do., 16½c. Hams, 24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky quiet at $1·15@1.16.

Weather Report.

In view of the anticipated phenomenon this evening, the following report of the weather along or near the line where the eclipse will be seen in its totality may prove of interest:—

11·50 *A. M.*	*Weather.*	*Wind.*	*Thermometer.*
Richmond, Va.	Clear	N. E.	69
Atlanta, Ga.	Cloudy	N. E.	Very cool.
Charleston, S. C.	Cloudy	S. E.	73
Wilmington, N. C.	Cloudy	...	Cool, 69
Augusta, Ga.	Cloudy	N. E.	72
Norfolk, Va.	Clear	N.	Cool, 67
New Orleans, La.	Clear	E.	Hot.
Mobile, Ala.	Clear	N.	Pleasant, 86
11 *A. M.*			
Savannah, Ga.	Cloudy	N.	70
Noon.			
Cincinnati	Clear and beautiful.		
Chicago	Clear and cool.		
Cleveland	Clear and pleasant.		
Indianapolis	Clear.		
St. Louis	Clear (rained a little early this morning).		
Louisville	Clear and cool.		
Omaha	Wet and cool.		

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Hon. B. H. Brewster Asked to Resign.

For some months prior to the assembling of the convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, there existed a dissension in the Republican ranks throughout the State. This originated from the well-known desire of Governor Geary, in case of a re-election, to retain Hon. B. H. Brewster as the Attorney-General of the State. Mr. Brewster, for some reason or other, had excited the enmity of many of the Republican leaders, who have, since the renomination of Governor Geary, declared that they will, in case of the retention of Mr. Brewster, take no active part in the campaign. The question of his resignation has been debated for a long time, and finally on Friday, the 30th ultimo, it was decided by Mr. Covode to request the forwarding of the document. It was well known that Governor Geary himself was in the city on the night previous, and the supposition is that Mr. Covode was well-advised before he sent the subjoined letter. We do not know that an answer has been sent by Mr. Brewster, but there are various reports about what he says. It is asserted that on opening the document of Mr. Covode's at Long Branch, he, on the impulse of the moment, declared that he would not resign. Again it is said that he has sent his resignation. And it is also said that Governor Geary, notwithstanding that he had given Mr. Covode authority to request the resignation, has since expressed himself as opposed to the entire matter. It is alleged that now he proclaims that Mr. Brewster has been his firm friend through all his troubles and that he would prove himself a renegade did he now turn his back upon him.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, July 30, 1869.—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster:—After consultation with our political associates, who are anxious for the election of our mutual friend, I am satisfied that your resignation as Attorney-General will go a long way to heal existing dissensions. I write thus frankly to you because I know you desire to secure that result. This conclusion has not been arrived at hastily, but has been authorized by the Governor himself.

Yours, truly, JOHN COVODE,
Chairman State Central Committee.

CRIME.

Reported Flight of a Newark Dry Goods Dealer with $30,000.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 6.

Moses Maybaum, keeper of a dry goods store, at No. 202 Broome street, corner of Court, suddenly disappeared from this city on Wednesday night, after having, as is alleged by his creditors, borrowed from them over $30,000. His credit among the business men of the same religious belief was unbounded, even to the day of his departure, and no suspicions of the real state of affairs existed among them, until his sudden disappearance became known yesterday morning, when it was found that within the past fortnight he had borrowed to the above amount of different parties, giving each to understand that he had no other indebtedness. In each instance he proposed to give a mortgage on certain houses and lands, but an investigation at the Court House yesterday revealed the fact that he had already mortgaged his real estate, valued at $24,000, for some $6000 more than it was worth. Of course there was great excitement among his creditors, one of whom, Mr. Mendel Samuels, had loaned him $400 but a few days ago. He was apparently doing a very good business, and some transactions in real estate which he had recently made were known to have been quite fortunate. Hence, when the fact that he had absconded became known, the indignation of his duped creditors knew no bounds, and "swindler," "rascal," etc., were freely uttered in connection with his name. Of Mr. Mendel Samuels, it is alleged, he had borrowed $5000, of Charles Rodemsker $2500, of S. Heller & Son $2000, of Louis Hokofser $1000, and of Ulrich Scheiner, Joseph Leibstein, Mayer Triest, John and others, various sums, from $1000 to $3000.

In consequence of the excitement which existed among the creditors yesterday, no steps were taken to secure the $5000 worth of goods remaining in the store, and during last night they were all removed, it is alleged, under the orders of Mrs. Maybaum and a clerk. To-day, however, the interested parties have said less and performed more, and it is pretty generally thought that Maybaum will be arrested by detectives, who have been sent in pursuit of him, as there is good reason for believing that he went directly to Chicago. No trace of the goods has yet been found, but hopes are expressed that they too will be secured.

What Became of a Provident Brother's Life Insurance Money.

The Chicago *Times* has the following:—

"It has already been announced through the daily papers of this city that the late Joseph M. Dake had insurance policies upon his life to a very large amount, $140,000 being the total sum in which he was insured. Of this $2500 was made out in favor of his brother, Mr. Moses W. Dake, who was at the time of Joseph Dake's death a clerk in a store in Racine, Wis. Shortly after the death of the latter Moses came to Chicago, and was paid the full amount due to him by the agent of the company in which his brother had been insured. Of the money received by Mr. Dake, $500 was in fractional currency, and the remainder in two drafts upon a New York bank for $1000 each. This occurred a few days ago. On the same night that the money was received Mr. Dake visited the gambling house of John Donaldson, near the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. He first invested the $500 worth of currency, and soon lost that; and then, endorsing one of the drafts, he purchased a quantity of 'chips,' and began again. These checks soon melted away; and he then went through the same operation with the remaining draft, and finally lost that also. He was now about as well off as when he left Racine, and accordingly took himself out of the den to ruminate upon his gullibility.

"The two drafts were deposited the next day in the Fifth National Bank of this city, but some of Mr. Dake's friends had heard of his loss, and interfered to prevent payment. They telegraphed to New York, ordering that the paper should not be cashed until the matter was legally settled, and then appealed to Commissioner Titsworth, of the Board of Police, for further advice and counsel.

"The result is that regular proceedings have been instituted in the county court to regain the drafts, and, although five hundred dollars of the bequest has been swallowed, it remains to be proven whether the law will sanction the pouring of the remaining two thousand dollars into the same abyss."

OUR ANDREW.

He Will be Returned as United States Senator.

Prominent Tennessee Republicans, supporters of Governor Senter, but strong opponents of Andrew Johnson, write to their friends in Washington city that Secretaries Boutwell and Creswell's letters indorsing Stokes have contributed largely to the probabilities of Johnson's election to the United States Senate. These letters of endorsement had the effect of exasperating those Republicans who supported Senter in good faith upon the platform and principles enunciated by the Chicago Convention. They assert that they have always, in connection with Senter, stood, and now stand, upon that platform, while Boutwell and Creswell have sought to ignore it so far as the franchise question is concerned. These Republicans say that Andrew Johnson and his friends were shrewd enough to take advantage of the fact that these two Cabinet officers were arraying the administration against the most prominent of Grant's supporters in Tennessee, and that therefore they were to be whipped in like a set of curs upon the caprice of ambitious aspirants for the Presidential succession in 1872. It being well understood that Andrew Johnson would be the most obnoxious person to General Grant and his Cabinet that could be sent from Tennessee to the United States Senate, a sympathy for Johnson's success in that regard has been aroused on the part of prominent conservatives, who would otherwise have opposed him, with strong probabilities of success. This sympathy for Mr. Johnson has also been materially heightened from the fact that General Grant has neglected or refused to contradict or qualify the terms of these mischievous letters of the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General. Private telegrams predict that Senter's majority will reach 50,000.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

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715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Financial Statement for the Week—Funeral of Mrs. Hobbs—Railroad War in New York—Illustrious Celestials in Chicago—A Neat Speech from Chaychou.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Doings in Parliament—The Journeyings of the Viceroy of Egypt—The Oxford and Harvard Crews—Duels in France—International Arbitration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of the United States Treasurer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The United States Treasurer holds at this date as security for circulating notes, $343,054,980; as security for deposits of public moneys, $20,960,500; total, $363,964,400. Mutilated currency burned to date, $15,282,504; bank currency issued for bills destroyed to date, $15,125,628; balance due for mutilated notes, $156,966. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,746,751. Fractional currency received during the week, $113,600. Shipments for week—United States Depositary, Chicago, Ill., $25,000; Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, $10,000; National banks and others, $178,824. Total, $213,824.

The Second Auditor's Office.

The name of the chief clerk of the Second Auditor's Office was erroneously telegraphed to you on Thursday last. It is Sumner Increase Kimball. He was a resident of Boston, and is descended from the old Puritan stock, as his name indicates. He has entered upon the discharge of his duties with the good-will of all in the department.

Drowning of a Collector.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson is to-day in receipt of intelligence announcing the drowning on the 4th inst. near Tallahassee, Fla., of Thomas A. Staner, United States Collector for the port of St. Marks, newly appointed, while on his way to his new post. No particulars.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York Railroad War—The Excitement Unabated—Something Like a Fight—James Fisk, Jr., Enacts a Part—Is Arrested and Discharged.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The excitement in the Susquehanna Railroad imbroglio continues. Yesterday Judge Peckham, on application of the Ramsay interest, appointed the Hon. H. H. Pruyn receiver of the road and Superintendent Van Valkenburg was put in charge of the office. This morning, on going to the office he found Mr. Herrick had been there, opening the doors of his private rooms, whereupon he called in several men and stationed them at the various doors, with orders to let no one pass in. James Fisk, Jr., of New York, appeared and demanded admission, and was refused, whereupon he produced papers showing that he had been appointed receiver of the road by Judge Barnard, of New York, and calling in several men he had with him, declared his intention of forcibly taking possession. Superintendent Van Valkenburg appeared, and informed Fisk that he had been appointed receiver, and that he (Van Valkenburg) had been put in charge of the office, and ordered Fisk and his party out.

A melee ensued, which resulted in Fisk and his party being ejected. Still Fisk remained outside, making noisy demonstrations, when Mr. Van Valkenburg put him in charge of an officer to take him to the station-house. Fisk accompanied the officer, but showing his papers, and no one appearing against him, he was discharged. He then returned to the office, and in an interview with Superintendent Van Valkenburg informed that gentleman that he (Fisk) had been in some twenty such scrapes, but had never before met with a man who dared to face him and discharge his duty as he had. He further said he wanted just such a man, and if he (Van Valkenberg) lost in this fight he wanted him to come to him in New York. If he won, then he (Fisk) wanted him to stay here. Thus matters stand at noon to-day.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 12⅝; do. 1864, do., 123½; do. 1865, do., 123⅞; do. do. new, 122¾; do. 1867, 122½; do. 1868, 122¾; 10-40s, 115¾; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Company, 59½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; New York Central, 210½; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 97⅞; Hudson River, 186; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 108⅜; Illinois Central, 141⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¼; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅜.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Cotton firm; 600 bales sold at 33½c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $5·90@7·25; Western at $5·90@7·60; Southern, $6·35@11·75. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 80,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·54@1·56. Corn firmer, and scarce; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12@1·14½. Oats firmer; sales of 23,000 bushels Western at 81c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $33·12½. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at $1·12.

FROM THE WEST.

Illustrious Chinamen—The Celestials, Singman and Chaychou, Entertained in Chicago—Chaychou Makes a "Gem of a Speech"—Burlingame Complimented.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Messrs. Singman and Chaychou were entertained at a private banquet at the Sherman House last evening, which was attended by leading citizens. J. M. Richards, President of the Board of Trade, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Richards, Alderman Wicker, Hon. N. B.